The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5803. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Compulsory Resignation of the Greek Minister of War.

A Prussian Candidate for the Throne of Spain.

War Between France and Prussia a Possible Sequence.

Several Districts in Ireland Proclaimed Under the Force Act.

Destructive Fires in Various Parts of the Country.

EUROPE.

Resignation of the Greek Minister of War—The British Parliament—Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister—Districts in Ireland Proclaimed—The Mordaunt Divorce Suit.

LONDON, April 27.—Strong representations made by the foreign Powers to the Greek Government in regard to the late massacre have led to the resignation of Gen. SOUTZOS, Minister of War. His place will be supplied *ad interim* by VALOVRITIS, Minister of the Interior.... In the House of Commons today the bill permitting marriage with deceased wife's sister was considered in Committee. Mr. SPENCER WALPOLE opposed it. Mr. GLADSTONE thought the opposition to the bill rested on a narrow basis. Sectarian views might and did differ on the subject; the bill simply made allowance for such diversity. Mr. BERESFORD-HOPE vehemently denounced the bill, and Lord PERCY also declared against it. Mr. DENMAN showed that the Bible was silent on such marriages, and Mr. PALMER was for prohibiting them altogether. The bill was carried in Committee by 70 majority and reported to the House, after which the sitting was adjourned.... In accordance with the provisions of the bill for the preservation of life and property in Ireland, recently enacted, several districts in that island have been proclaimed.... The steamer [illegible] sailed from the Thames today with 151 emigrants for Canada.... The Mordaunt divorce case came up again today before Judge PENZANCE. The counsel for the respondent argued for a stay of proceedings on the ground of Lady MORDAUNT's insanity, and cited a large number of American cases, on which they mainly rested their application. The Court reserved its decision.

The Question of the Spanish Monarchy and France—Prince Frederick of Prussia as a Candidate—The Provisional Government.

PARIS, April 27.—The Madrid *Epoca* of yesterday says it is assured that Prince FREDERICK of Prussia is the candidate of the Government for the throne of Spain, but that the Emperor NAPOLEON has declared to Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, that this solution of the question would be so grave that it might be the cause of a war between France and Prussia.

MADRID, April 27.—Great impatience is manifested by the Press at the prolongation of the provisional form of government, and the agitation in political circles is increasing. It is reported that SERRANO has said he will accept even the Republic, if Gen. PRIM will agree to it. Several new candidates for the throne are spoken of, but none of the prominence of Prince FREDERICK of Prussia.... A petition, praying the Cortes not to adopt the Constitution of Porto Rico, has been received from Havana. The document has 45,000 signatures.

The French Vote in May—M. Thiers' Advice Not to Vote—Death of a Prominent Frenchman.

PARIS, April 27.—*Le Pays*, court organ, demands the expulsion of Signor CERNUSCHI, the Italian banker, who gave 100,000 francs to the anti-plebiscitum Committee. The Government had resolved to take back from electors their certificates after voting on the plebiscitum, but owing to the remonstrances made have abandoned the intention.... It is reported today that Ex-Minister DARU recommends the people to vote "yes" in May next. M. THIERS has advised the people to abstain from voting altogether. Many public meetings were held yesterday throughout the country to discuss matters relative to the *plebiscitum*. No disorders are reported.... ALEXANDER THOMAS MARIE, President of the Assembly under the Provisional Government of 1848, died yesterday at the age of seventy-three.

The Sublime Porte and the Egyptian Loan—The Roman Council—Health of Count Bismarck—North Germany and Mexico.

LONDON, April 27.—The Powers have received from the Sublime Porte a protest against the raising of a loan by the Viceroy of Egypt. The Sultan has also remonstrated with the Roumanian Government for coining money at its own mint.... The Austrian and Hungarian Bishops have hastened their return to Rome to vote against the dogma of infallibility.

BERLIN, April 27.—It is asserted that the other Powers will support the action taken by France in regard to the decisions of the Ecumenical Council.... Bulletins from Varzin announce that Count VON BISMARCK is convalescent, and he may be expected in Berlin about the 6th of May. ....The commercial treaty between the North German Confederation and the Republic of Mexico has been ratified.

MEXICO.

Trial of Santa Anna's Son—Revolt of Troops Conveying Specie—Execution of Rebels—Trial by Jury Abolished in Jalapa.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 16, via HAVANA, April 27.—ANGEL SANTA ANNA, son of the ex-dictator, was brought to Puebla on the 13th and will be tried there with other political prisoners. A detachment of troops conveying $8,000 from San Luis Potosi for Gen. ROCHA's command, revolted on the road, killed their officer and decamped with the treasure. President JUAREZ has sent a Commissioner to Tepic to induce Gen. LOZADA to give up the $600,000 belonging to the national Treasury and seized by him. The rebel chiefs DOMINGUEZ and FRANCO were executed at Pachuca. Trial by jury has been abolished by the State of Jalapa. In the National Congress an inquiry was moved as to whether the Tehuantepec Railroad Company had complied with the terms of their concession. The Committee on the subject had reported unfavorably on ROMERO's bill for a mining tax. The charge of $20 on naturalization papers has been abolished.

CUBA.

A Severe Fight Reported—The Insurgents Defeated After Nine Hours' Fighting.

HAVANA, April 27.—The steam-ship *Mariposa* arrived here this morning from New-Orleans.... According to the Spanish reports, three battalions of the Spanish forces attacked MODESTO DIAZ's rebel army in the Macio mountains yesterday. After nine hours' fighting, the rebels were defeated.

Additional Insurgent Reverses—A Bold Attempt to Pass a Forged Check.

HAVANA, April 27.—The Captain-General telegraphs the following news: "The troops at Najasa killed thirty insurgents, including two Americans. A detachment at Cuma destroyed a powder-mill, killed seven insurgents and captured Prefect BETANCOURT. The column under HORNBECK has brought in 48 presentados. A rebel detachment from Cuevitas has surrendered, with a wagon train and arms. The rebels are thoroughly disorganized and wandering about in scattered bands, without leaders. The latter are running along the coasts seeking to escape from the island. The rebel Gen. AGRAMONTE has thrown up his command." ....A young man named CASTELLANOS presented a forged check at the Spanish Bank today. The fraud was discovered, and the forger, while attempting to escape, shot at Señor RIBO, Vice-President of the bank, but missed, the bullet entering the roof. He is now in custody.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Nomination of Judges of the Court of Appeals—Proceedings at Rochester Yesterday—Sanford E. Church for Chief Judge—Allen, Peckham, Rapallo and Grover for Associate Judges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., April 27.—The Democracy made short work of their Judiciary Convention today. The slate was all made up before the Convention assembled, and it only remained to carry out the programme agreed upon by the leaders. There was a slight hitch on the nomination for Chief-Justice, which gave rise to an hour's wrangle over the respective merits of CHURCH and COMSTOCK; but Tammany had decided that CHURCH must be got out of the way for the Gubernatorial race, so as to leave a clear field for the renomination of HOFFMAN, and as usual Tammany carried the day. The Brooklyn delegation went solid for COMSTOCK, simply because Tammany went solid for CHURCH. During the discussion O'GORMAN, who acted as spokesman for Tammany, took the extraordinary ground that the Democratic Party required a politician for Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals, quite as much as a lawyer. The usurpations of Congress, and the so-called amendments to the Constitution which that body had imposed upon the country, he said, required a man at the head of the Judiciary of this State who would stand firm. We had gone through, and might still have to go, through revolutionary times. This was construed into an intimation that an attempt would be made by the Democracy to resist the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. RUGER, of Onondaga, rebuked the Tammany spokesman by saying that in his opinion, the State needed a great lawyer, and not a great politician, for Chief Judge, and that he would be perfectly willing to trust a Republican in that office, provided he was a man qualified by legal attainments and character for the position. The Convention completed their nominations, and adjourned early in the afternoon, and as the members left the city their places were filled by delegates to the Republican Convention, which meets at the same place at noon to-morrow. Most of them arrived by the afternoon and evening trains, and as they comprise a large share of the legal talent of the State, the Convention promises to be the most distinguished Republican gathering that has ever been seen in this city.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., April 27.—The hotels were filled today with delegates to the Democratic Judicial Convention. There are also a large number of Republicans in town awaiting the assembling of their Convention to-morrow. The New-York and the Legislative delegations, which left Albany at 12½ o'clock last night, did not arrive until 10½ o'clock this morning. They were detained by a slight accident. At 12½ o'clock Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman of the State Central Committee, appeared upon the platform and made a speech, at the close of which he introduced Judge GRAY as Chairman.

Judge GRAY, upon being conducted to the chair, was greeted with loud applause, and made a few remarks.

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

The following officers were appointed:

Vice-Presidents—First Judicial District—[illegible] and Michael Connolly; Second Judicial District—Robert S. Hart and John K. Armstrong(?); Third Judicial District—J. C. Niven(?) and F. A. Parmenter(?); Fourth Judicial District—Daniel Magone; Fifth Judicial District—F. W. Hubbard; Sixth Judicial District—Henry R. Mygatt and John J. Van Allen; Seventh Judicial District—McNeil Seymour and H. O. Chesebro; Eighth Judicial District—Hiram E. Sickles and C. W. Chamberlain.

Secretaries—E. O. Perrin, M. S. Cobb, E. B. Yeomans(?), Spencer Spenser(?) and Gilbert S. Raynor.

The list of delegates was then called and corrected. A committee of three was appointed on the contested seat case from Niagara County. Mr. PETTY, of Wayne, moved that wherever the location of the Chief Judge may be it shall not interfere with that of his associates. Mr. BEACH, of Queens, was opposed to tampering with the Convention as this resolution would do. He wanted the whole field thrown open. Mr. PETTY said that if his resolution was about to cause any feeling he would withdraw it.

NOMINATION OF CHIEF JUDGE.

Mr. TWEED moved that the roll be called, and that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge. Mr. BEACH asked if that was in order while there was a contested seat case pending. Mr. TWEED said that case would be disposed of before the nomination is made. A motion to take a recess until 2 o'clock P.M. was negatived. On an informal nomination of candidates for Chief Judge, RICHARD O'GORMAN named SANFORD E. CHURCH, of Orleans. Mr. THOMAS, of Orleans, seconded the nomination. Judge PLATT, after a speech on the importance of naming the right man, named Hon. GEO. F. COMSTOCK, of Onondaga County. FRANCIS KERNAN seconded this nomination in a strong speech in favor of Mr. COMSTOCK as a man who had been tried in the position and found fully up to its requirements. H. G. SICKELS, of Orleans, seconded the nomination of SANFORD E. CHURCH in a speech.

The roll call having been commenced, Mr. BEACH, of Queens, protested against taking the vote until the contested seat cases were disposed of, and proceeded to make an energetic speech in favor of SANFORD E. CHURCH. Mr. CALVERT COMSTOCK, from the Committee on the Contested Seat from Niagara, reported in favor of admitting both claimants to seats. Mr. ROWLEY, of Monroe, moved that Mr. JOYCE, holding the certificate of election, be admitted. On motion of Mr. LUDDINGTON, both delegates were admitted. Mr. TWEED was opposed to such a course, which was establishing a very bad precedent. The Convention ought not to go back of the certificate of the Convention. They certify to the election of a certain delegate, and then the certification ought to be final. Mr. ROWLEY's motion was carried, and the seat was given to Mr. JOYCE. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Chief Judge, as follows:

SANFORD E. CHURCH 77.
GEORGE F. COMSTOCK 38.

On motion of WM. FOSTER, of Onondaga, the nomination of SANFORD E. CHURCH was made unanimous.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate Associate Judges. Mr. TWEED nominated, on behalf of the New-York delegation, CHAS. A. RAPALLO. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, of Allegany, named MARTIN GROVER, of Allegany. Mr. DAYTON, of Oswego, named WM. F. ALLEN, of Oswego. Mr. HARDENBURGH, of Ulster, named RUFUS W. PECKHAM, of Albany. Mr. HUMPHREY, of Erie, addressed the Convention in favor of Judge JOS. G. MASTEN, and against Judge GROVER as one of the Associate Judges. Mr. CRANE, of Saratoga, named W. T. ODELL, of Saratoga. Mr. MILLSPAUGH, of Orange, nominated CHAS. H. WINFIELD, of Orange. Mr. CALLAHAN said the Kings County delegation were here to press the nomination of Mr. WINFIELD, in place of Mr. RAPALLO. He said, as the New-York delegation had made its fight in behalf of SANFORD E. CHURCH, he thought it no more than fair that they should accord to the Kings County delegation that much. Mr. RUGER, of Onondaga, named HOMER A. NELSON. A letter was read from Mr. NELSON declining a nomination. Mr. O'GORMAN spoke in behalf of the nomination of Mr. RAPALLO, of New-York. The Convention then proceeded to nominate the four candidates for Associates. Martin Grover, of Allegany; William F. Allen, of Oswego; Charles A. Rapallo, of New-York; Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, were nominated. The vote stood as follows:

Allen	112	Martin	[illegible]
Peckham	101	Winfield	[illegible]
Rapallo	100	Odell	[illegible]
Grover	77		

A motion was made by Gen. THAYER that the first four named of those having the highest votes be unanimously nominated, which was carried amid applause.

A resolution was adopted, and cheers were given for the ticket, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Republican Judicial Convention—Probable Candidates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, April 27.—Owing to the late hour at which many of the delegates to the Republican Judicial Convention, to-morrow, arrived, it will be impossible to make up a ticket this evening, but it is pretty well settled that HENRY R. SELDEN will get the nomination for Chief-Justice. Judge MASON and Judge HOGEBOOM are sure to be among the four Associate Justices, and for the other two the names of Judge MULLEN, Ex-Senator FOLGER, ROBERT L. HALE and A. S. JOHNSON are most frequently mentioned. Judge DAVIES or Mr. FOLGER will be President of the Convention, and Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD is spoken of for temporary Chairman.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., April 27.—The Republicans of the Second District of Dutchess County have appointed A. B. SMITH, W. J. THORN, EUGENE WELLS and A. L. MARTIN as delegates to the State Convention. WILLIAM S. KENYON, PETER CANTINE and WILLIAM LAWTON are the Republican delegates from the First District of Ulster County to the Convention.

FIRES.

Stave Machine Works Burned in Rochester, and Death of the Watchman in the Building—Ice-Sheds Destroyed—Cork Factory Burned.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., April 27.—CLARK's stave machine works, on Lyell-street, was destroyed by fire last night, and MICHAEL PLUNKETT, the watchman, perished in the flames. The loss on the property is $20,000; insurance $8,000.

SARATOGA, N.Y., April 27.—The ice-sheds erected by the Washington Ice Company, of New-York, to shelter about ten thousand tons of ice stored at Loughberry Lake, near this village, were destroyed by fire today. A portion of the ice can be saved.

LANCASTER, Penn., April 27.—The factory of the Conestoga Cork Company was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss on building and stock is about $50,000, and the insurance $27,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Burning of the New-York Watch Company's Manufactory in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 27.—The large factory of the New-York Watch Company, on Orleans-street in this city, caught fire this afternoon from a defective flue, and with all its delicate and valuable machinery was completely destroyed. One hundred hands were thrown out of employment. The loss is $200,000. The insurance which is $86,000, is divided as follows: $10,000 each in the North British and Mercantile, of London; Hartford, Ætna and Phœnix, of Hartford; Home, of New-York; Washington, of Providence, and Fire and Marine, of Springfield, and $8,000 each in the Continental and International, of New-York, and Norwich, of Norwich.

PEACEFUL PHILADELPHIA.

Two "Roughs" Shot Dead by a Police Officer in Philadelphia—Desperate Assault Upon the Officer.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 27.—About 2 o'clock this morning Police Officer MAX arrested a man for behaving disorderly in Third-street, above Montgomery-avenue. He was attacked by another man, who attempted to rescue the prisoner, when Officer MAX used his revolver with fatal effect, killing both men, whose names were HUGH MURTAGH and JAMES WELSH. The officer was severely beaten before he fired. His assailants were engaged in a fight together when he interfered, and they both joined in an assault upon him. It is reported that they belonged to a party of young men who occasion much trouble to the officers. About two weeks ago Officer LONG had a difficulty with two of the gang, in which he shot and slightly wounded one of them. It is said the deceased were only indulging in a sham fight, their object being to find an opportunity to beat Officer MAX.

THE INDIANS.

Letter from Gen. Stanley—Gen. Sheridan and the Brule Sioux.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Today Gen. SHERIDAN received a letter from Gen. STANLEY, commanding Fort Sully, Dakota, dated April 9. He says for a week previous the Indians on the Cheyenne Reservation had been very insolent, and there were strong indications that they would soon break out into open hostilities. There were 900 lodges of Sioux at or near Fort Sully, of which 500 (the Brules) are hostile to the whites. They offer all sorts of insolence to the Indian Agent at that point, dancing war dances before his head-quarters and exhibiting scalps of white men and women they have murdered. They are led by RED LEAF, the Indian who led the attack at the Fort Phil. Kearney massacre. They have ordered two (Kettle and Foot) bands across the Missouri River, those bands being friendly to the whites. Most of the employes of the agency have left through fright. Gen. STANLEY is firmly convinced that there can be no peace and no living near the hostile Sioux until they are soundly thrashed. There is constant fear for the fate of the agencies on the Cheyenne Reservation. Gen. SHERIDAN is of the opinion that he can get the upper hand of the Brules, being thoroughly acquainted with all their modes of living and fighting. The Fourteenth and Seventeenth Infantry will pass through this city to-morrow morning, en route to the scene of difficulties. Gen. SHERIDAN and several members of his staff will go West next week to personally survey the situation.

THE SOUTH.

The Georgia Legislature—Gov. Bullock's Message—The Government Provisional.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—Both Houses of the Legislature met at noon today. The Joint Committee appointed to wait upon Gov. BULLOCK and Gen. TERRY made a report to either House, recommending that the views and suggestions of Gov. BULLOCK be adopted. Gov. BULLOCK, communicating his views to the Committee, suggested the passage of a joint resolution adopting the Appropriation act of 1869 for the first and second quarters of the present year; also, a resolution continuing the Tax act of the last year and authorizing the Controller-General to proceed to act under it. The Government of Georgia being provisional, the Governor thinks that the Legislature cannot go into general legislation without complying with the opinion of Attorney-General HOAR in the Virginia case. The Governor requests the appointment of a committee of investigation in regard to the charges made against him by Treasurer ANGIER, and also to investigate the use of funds by the State Treasurer for his (the Treasurer's) personal benefit, and the system of book-keeping in that office. He also recommends a committee of investigation into the affairs of the State Road, and that the thing being accomplished and approved by the General commanding the district, that the Legislature adjourn to such a day as they may determine. The House adjourned without action until to-morrow. The Senate, by a vote of 24 to 3, adopted the suggestions of the Governor, and adjourned until to-morrow.

A FEARFUL DISASTER.

Fall of the Floor of a Crowded Court-Room in Richmond.

Fifty-nine Persons Killed and One Hundred and Seventeen Wounded.

Partial Lists of the Killed and Wounded—Harrowing Scenes About the Capitol—The Falling Floor Descends Upon a Caucus in the Hall of Delegates—Richmond in Mourning.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—The floor of the Court of Appeals room in the second story of the State Capitol fell today, at 11 o'clock, precipitating several hundred persons in the Hall of the House of Delegates below. The crash was sudden, and the scene which followed beggars description. Sixty or more persons were killed—among them:

Patrick Henry Aylett.
N. P. Howard.
Powhatan Roberts, of the Richmond Bar.
Dr. J. B. Brock, reporter of the *Enquirer*.
W. A. Charters, Chief of the Fire Department.
Julius Hobson, City Collector.
T. P. Foley, Deputy United States Assessor.
Samuel Eaton, Clerk to Mayor Chahoon.
—Bland, colored State Senator—the ablest pure African in Virginia.
Col. Samuel Haviston(?), of Henry County.
Lewis N. Webb and S. N. Burnham, Balston(?) Spa, N.Y.
E. M. Schofield, City Assessor and brother of Gen. Schofield.

One hundred were wounded, including Hon. T. S. Bocock, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, Judge Meredith and Mr. Neeson, both counsel in the Mayoralty case; Bell Kelly, Matthew Strother, and [illegible], of the House; Harndon(?), of [illegible], and several other Senators, all slightly; John Howard, lawyer; Col. G. W. Brent, Alexandria; Hon. L. H. Chandler, Ex-United States District-Attorney, severely; Gov. Wells, dangerously; Col. George Bolling, Petersburg; W. C. Dunham, agent New-York steamers, dangerously; W. C. Elam and W. D. Chesterman, correspondents, and M. D. Handy, reporter of the *Dispatch*, severely. Others are mostly citizens of Richmond. Among the killed are ten Police, chiefly Chahoon's. Fortunately none of the Judges of the Court were hurt, and the hall of the House was comparatively empty, its session not having commenced. Had the accident occurred later, when members were in their seats and the usual crowd under the galleries, the number killed would have been frightfully large. As it was, some half dozen loungers had just left, and thus had narrow escapes. Gov. WALKER was in his office near by, and when informed of the catastrophe went down on the steps and prevented the crowd from rushing up, and let none pass until they could aid the sufferers. His presence of mind and commanding bearing had excellent effect, and prevented confusion. The whole city is in mourning. Business has practically stopped. Such a scene was never before witnessed. A mass meeting is called for to-morrow on Capitol-square. Gov. WALKER will preside, and resolutions will be presented by Judges OULD and CRUMP. The Press Association had a meeting to-night to take suitable action in regard to its members killed and wounded, and the secret societies are all making arrangements for the funeral of their unfortunate brothers. It will be difficult to get a sufficiency of carriages and hearses to-morrow for all the funerals, although private vehicles will all be brought out for the use of the afflicted families of the victims. So great is the general grief occasioned by the disaster that the Legislature, though pressed for time in view of the preparations for May elections, will not meet again this week.

To the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, April 27.—A terrible accident occurred here this morning. The floor of the Court of Appeals, in the State Capitol, gave way, and precipitated the hundreds gathered therein assembled to hear the decision in the Mayoralty case of ELLYSON and CHAHOON upon the Conservative caucus, then sitting in the hall of the House of Delegates below. It is impossible to ascertain the extent of the injuries at this hour. Among the killed are P. H. Aylett, a distinguished lawyer; Dr. J. B. Brock, reporter on the *Enquirer & Examiner*; Samuel Eaton, Clerk to Mayor Chahoon; Capt. Wm. A. Charters, Chief of the Fire Department; N. P. Howard, a lawyer; Ash Levy, a Richmond merchant; Charles Watson, of the Danville Railroad; Hugh Hutchinson and Lewis N. Webb, of this city; —Schofield, a brother of Gen. Schofield; R. H. Maury, Jr., Senator Bland, (colored,) and Powhatan Roberts. It is supposed that twenty members of the State Legislature are killed and wounded. The Judges of the Court of Appeals all escaped unhurt. Ex-Gov. WELLS was badly injured. L. H. CHANDLER, counsel for CHAHOON in the Mayoralty case, was injured. JAMES NEESON and Judge MEREDITH, counsel for ELLYSON, were also badly injured. About two hundred persons were hurt by the accident. The greatest excitement prevails. Hundreds of persons are on the Capitol-square, weeping and wailing as the dead and dying are brought in from the building. Gov. WALKER escaped unhurt, though on the Court-room floor at the time.

Further Particulars of the Richmond Disaster—Fifty-Nine Killed and One Hundred and Seventeen Wounded.

RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—In addition to the particulars sent this afternoon the following are given: About 11 o'clock this morning the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia was crowded with eminent citizens and many local politicians, and a great many of the public at large, who were drawn there by curiosity to hear the result of the late hearing of the question of the Mayoralty of Richmond. The friends of Messrs. ELLYSON and CAHOON, who compose the prominent Republicans and Conservatives of the city, had assembled to hear the decision, which it was expected would be given today. Among the many prominent men present were Ex-Gov. WELLS, Ex-Congressman NEESON, Judge JOHN A. MEREDITH, PATRICK H. AYLETT, Ex-United States District-Attorney for this district, Ex-United States District-Attorney L. H. CHANDLER, and others. At 11 o'clock, the gallery of the Court-room, which was crowded, fell in. The floor followed, and descended thirty feet to the floor below, which was the floor of the House of Delegates of Virginia, on which some few of the members of the Legislature were sitting. There was a general crash of all the timbers and the falling of the inside walls.

The following persons were killed:

Patrick H. Aylett.
Capt. Charters, Chief of the Fire Brigade.
E. M. Schofield, City Assessor, and brother of Gen. Schofield, late Secretary of War.
Dr. J. B. Brock, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*.
Julius A. Hobson, City Collector.
S. Dugger, member of the House of Delegates.
T. A. Brown, commission merchant, of Alexandria.
Samuel Eaton, of Boston, Mass., and former theatrical manager of the Boston Theatre.
Powhatan Roberts, Commissioner in Chancery of the Court of Common Pleas.
Jas. A. Bimmons(?), of Berlin, Prussia.
S. N. Burnham, of Syracuse, N.Y.
N. P. Howard, lawyer.
Ash Levy, merchant.
J. W. D. Bland, (colored,) Senator from Prince Edward.
J. Watson, merchant, of Danville.
Thomas E. Wilson, Ex-Confederate General.
Samuel H. Hairston, wealthy land-holder of Henry County.
Charles J. Gorman(?), of Washington, D.C.
Robert H. Maury, Jr., land agent.
Edward Ward(?), of England.
William H. Davis, coal merchant.
John Robertson, (colored,) Baptist minister.
Col. Pettigrew, Woolfolk(?).
T. H. Foley, Deputy United States Marshal.
W. E. Randolph, of New-York.
F. E. Bradshaw, grocer, and thirty-three others, among them one Captain, one Sergeant, and nine privates of the Police, who were on duty in the building.

THE WOUNDED.

Among the wounded were:

Ex-Gov. Wells, ribs broken and otherwise internally injured.
Major H. K. Ellyson, slightly.
Major Chahoon, slightly.
L. H. Chandler.
Judge John A. Meredith.
James Neeson.
John Howard.
Rush Burgess, Collector of the District.
William C. Dunham, Agent of Virginia and New-York Steam-ship Line.
Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, Ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; leg amputated.
Gen. M. D. Corse, Ex-Major-General Confederate Army.
Col. George W. Brent, of Alexandria.
Capt. George W. Allen, Port-warden.
W. C. Elam, newspaper correspondent and broker.
Thomas S. Baldwin, merchant, from Newark, N.J.
W. D. Chesterman, of the Petersburg *Index*.
William H. Sopher, merchant, of Baltimore, and about one hundred others.

SCENES ABOUT THE BUILDING—REMOVING THE VICTIMS.

Directly after the disaster occurred the fire-alarm was used to give notice, and the hook and ladder companies of the city at once repaired to the scene. A cordon of police was drawn around the building and the ladders were thrown up to the windows. For three hours the scene was full of horror. Minute after minute there appeared swung out by a rope tied around the middle, the body of some popular favorite who, after being swung on top of the shoulders of one of the Fire Brigade, mangled and dead, were brought down the ladder into the green of the public park, where it was instantly surrounded by two or three thousand of those who had gathered to recognize the slain. The park was filled with anxious, weeping women and anxious men until 2 o'clock when the last victim was drawn from the building. After this the police closed the park and refused admittance to any one, the bodies of the dead having been sent out.

MOURNING IN THE CITY.

All the stores in the city were closed, and placards put upon the doors, "Closed in consequence of the disaster at the Capitol." No more business was done during the day. To-night meetings were held of the members of the Press Association, members of the late military organizations, members of the Bar and of the citizens generally. To-morrow will be observed as a day of general mourning.

Some Particulars of the Victims of the Disaster.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A gentleman of Richmond, now here, gives the following particulars of some of the persons who were killed in the calamity: PATRICK HENRY AYLETT was formerly a Confederate States District-Attorney, and since has been one of the editors of the *Examiner and Enquirer*. He was the great grandson of PATRICK HENRY, of revolutionary fame. EDWIN M. SCHOFIELD is the youngest brother of Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD. He was a United States army officer during the war, and was appointed by the military commander as Assessor of the City of Richmond. JULIUS A. HOBSON was an old citizen of Richmond, and for the past ten years has been City Collector. SAMUEL A. EATON, formerly of Boston, was an old member of the Boston Press, was some time ago attached to the *Herald* of that City; was once a theatrical manager; has also been Mayor's clerk since the war. Mr. POWHATAN ROBERTS is a native of Virginia, and one of the leading members of the Bar. Mr. J. W. D. BLAND, (colored,) Senator from Prince Edward County, was man of much ability, and a leading man among his race. He was before the Reconstruction Committee in connection with the reconstruction of Virginia. Mr. S. DUGGAR was the Republican member of the House of Delegates, and was from Brunswick County. Among the wounded was H. H. WELLS, Ex-Governor, formerly of Michigan, and was in command of the Defenses at Washington south of the Potomac. He was appointed by Gen. SCHOFIELD as Military Governor of Virginia, and was defeated at the late election by the present Governor, Mr. WALKER. Mr. HENRY K. ELLYSON was one of the proprietors of the Richmond *Dispatch*, and was elected by the City Council under the new Enabling act, to succeed Mr. CHAHOON as Mayor of Richmond. Mr. GEORGE CHAHOON, formerly of Pennsylvania, was appointed by Gen. SCHOFIELD Mayor of Richmond. The contest for the Mayoralty between these two gentlemen was the occasion of the densely-crowded Court-room. Mr. L. H. CHANDLER, of Norfolk, formerly from Maine, was United States District-Attorney for Virginia until July last, and since the war was elected member of the United States Congress from the Norfolk District, but was not admitted to a seat. He has recently been a practicing lawyer and well known at the North as a standing public speaker in behalf of the Republican Party during the late Presidential canvass. Mr. JOHN H. MEREDITH was formerly Judge of the Circuit Court for Richmond. He was removed by Gen. SCHOFIELD. He was the leading counsel for ELLYSON. Mr. JAMES NEESON, formerly of West Virginia, was a member of the Confederate Legislature, and late Assistant United States District-Attorney, and was associate counsel for ELLYSON. Mr. JOHN HOWARD is one of the leading lawyers of Richmond. Mr. WM. H. DUNHAM is agent of the Old Dominion Steamship Company at Richmond and member of City Council. Mr. THOS. BOCOCK, formerly member of the United States Congress, and opponent of Mr. SHERMAN for the Speakership, was Speaker of the Confederate Congress, and is now practicing law at Lynchburg. Col. G. W. BRENT, of Alexandria, was Adjutant-General to Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON during the war. Mr. RUSH BURGESS is Collector of Internal Revenue for Richmond. Mr. W. D. CHESTERMAN is connected with the Richmond *Dispatch* as reporter. A private telegram from Richmond says that the Court was about to deliver its opinion in favor of Mr. ELLYSON, one of the Judges dissenting, as the floor fell.

Proposed International Boat Race—Challenge from the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association to the London Rowing Club.

The following challenge has been forwarded to the London Rowing Club:

NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1870.

To the Members of the London Rowing Club:

GENTLEMEN: The Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, an organization comprising the principal rowing clubs of the cities of New-York, Jersey City, Hoboken and Albany, as well as clubs of other localities on the Hudson River, have resolved, at a meeting of the Board of Delegates, to invite a selected crew, members of your club, to visit this City, and compete in a [illegible] race with a crew composed of members of this Association; the race to take place on or about the 1st day of October next. The course to be three miles, one and a half mile to a stake-boat and return, to be rowed over the Association Course on the Hudson River, [illegible] with a coxswain. [illegible] the following law of our Association: "No man who has rowed for money, or has rowed in [illegible], or had been at any time ready or willing to be matched for money against any [illegible] bound to row in any race under the auspices of the Association."

[illegible]

BENJAMIN F. BRADY, Commodore. [illegible]
GEO. F. FOSTERLIN(?), Secretary.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP CHINA.

The steam-ship *China*, from Liverpool April 16 and Queenstown April 17, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by one day than were those reported by the *Cimbria*.

A letter from Rev. NEWMAN HALL, dated from Nazareth, had been received at the Surrey Chapel. The reverend gentleman speaks hopefully of his health, and practically refutes the prevalent rumor of his intended retirement from Surrey Chapel and residence in the United States, by stating that he hopes, on his return to London, "to preach the Gospel with greater power and more energy than ever."

A Berlin letter has the following: "Mr. BROWN, Secretary to the Chinese Embassy, brought to Europe by the late Mr. BURLINGAME, has been here for some days, and is to leave immediately for St. Petersburg. Since the death of the late chief the mission has been represented by the two native diplomatists. These will shortly proceed to Brussels for an exchange of declarations or explanatory notes similar to those which passed at Berlin between Count BISMARCK and Mr. BURLINGAME. Some journals of Berlin have announced that Mr. BROWN was to remain here for some time to negotiate a formal treaty which the mission had hitherto only prepared, but there is no foundation for such a statement."

The Austrian Marshal, Baron VON HESS, whose death has just been announced, was born in 1788, and entered the military service in 1805. He distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Wagram, and went through a most brilliant career. As Field-Marshal-Lieutenant in 1848 he remained attached to the Army of Italy, and the war of 1848 furnished him with an opportunity for displaying his strategical acquirements. In the war of 1859, after the defeat of Magenta, he was called to replace Gen. GIULAY at the head of the Austrian forces; and he it was who drew out, with the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, the plan of the battle of Solferino. He was named Field-Marshal on the 13th of July following.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on April 15, says: "It is given out that during his interview with the Emperor yesterday, Marquis D'ANDELARRE said that he and his friends were afraid of 'a Polignac Ministry' after a Martignac Ministry, alluding to the downfall of CHARLES X. The Emperor assured him that nothing of the kind was to be apprehended. But this assurance, though it has been made known very widely, has not reassured the public, who compare the Senatus Consultum and its plebiscite proviso with the Emperor's letter to M. EMILE OLLIVIER on the 21st of March. Of a well-known political celebrity it has been said, [illegible] which for the benefit of those who don't understand French may be translated: 'He is so unreliable that you can't believe even the reverse of what he says.' I leave you to make the application."

The *Gaulois* says that some workmen, engaged in demolishing an old house in Paris, came upon a nest of adders, containing some hundred of these reptiles, at the bottom of an exhausted well. In the midst of this snake nest was found a skeleton, which had probably fallen into the well years ago, and the flesh of which had been devoured by the adders. Strange to say, in the hand of the skeleton was a pocket-book of red morocco leather, in which, when opened, there were found forty bank notes for 1,000f. each, a woman's likeness, and a letter which had been almost entirely eaten by the reptiles, the only fragment remaining legible bearing the words, "Do not make known the plot." A judicial inquiry had been commenced.

The Abbé GRATRY, charged, in his quality of Director of the French Academy, with the duty of [illegible] the election of M. EMILE OLLIVIER and M. JULES JANIN, was received at the Tuileries with [illegible] favor. His Majesty having in the course of conversation [illegible] the Abbé [illegible] "Sire, I cannot better reply to the question than by repeating the phrase of Plutarch quoted in my speech, namely, that the greatest glory for a prince [illegible] the reality of absolute power is to give liberty to his people." During the interview the demeanor of the Emperor was marked by great urbanity; and, in point of fact, it was the first time that the Academy had [illegible] ballot, and almost [illegible]. The Sovereign could scarcely have avoided showing himself pleased by so kind a [illegible].

The *North German Correspondence* says that the Crown Prince of Prussia, who is suffering from [illegible] the liver, was to go to Carlsbad to take the waters [illegible]. It was supposed that this visit to a Bohemian watering-place so early in the season was also connected with a political motive, as the question of North Sleswig has again been revived, and Count BISMARCK's organ, the *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, says that Austria is the only Power which has the right to demand the execution of the fifth article of the Treaty of Prague. It is certain, adds the *Correspondence*, that the Crown Prince will be visited while at Carlsbad either by the Emperor himself or by one of his brothers, and it is more than probable that the question of North Sleswig will be touched upon during this visit.

Arrest of the Prize-Fighters.

The arrangements of Superintendent JOURDAN for preventing the rowdies from leaving the City to witness the advertised prize-fight between KERRIGAN and TOOHEY, in the vicinity of Saltersville, N.J., were such that very few of them succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Police stationed [illegible] all the ferries. Most of the intending pilgrims finding all avenues guarded, abandoned the attempt to cross, and so escaped arrest. A large party, however, fell into a trap set by Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, at the Cortlandt-street Ferry, and the following noted characters were arrested: Stephen McGahill, James Burton, Johnny Pomeroy, Henry Stanton, E. Duggan, John Woods, William Craig, Peter Conner, Geo. Hamilton, David Sheban, Patrick Stewart, Henry Sanders, Thos. Carlin, Jas. Burns and Johnny Ewin. They were all locked up in the [illegible] Station-house, and will be arraigned [illegible] this morning. The expected fight has created some excitement in the various localities adjacent to the City, especially in Connecticut, whence small parties of roughs have appeared, but it is understood that it was settled to come off elsewhere in New-Jersey. In consequence of the precautions of Superintendent JOURDAN, it will, however, have few spectators wherever it may occur.

Dangerous Building Reported.

Last evening the great tenement building Nos. 344, 346 and 348 East Twenty-third-street, which is occupied by hundreds of men, women and children, was reported by Capt. [illegible], of the Eighteenth Precinct, to Superintendent JOURDAN, as in a very dangerous condition. The rear wall had bulged out and a part of the cellar foundation had fallen out. There was naturally great alarm among the tenants of the house, and Capt. CAMERON, in addition to reporting the matter to Police Head-quarters, sent a messenger in search of Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, who, however, could not be found. The [illegible] also reported, Superintendent JOURDAN instructed Capt. CAMERON by telegraph to take charge of the building and [illegible], which order was fulfilled. The building has not fallen as yet, but it is considered uninhabitable.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

All the Testimony for the Defence at Last Submitted.

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.

An Entirely New Field of Inquiry Opened.

Objection of Mr. Graham to the Course of the District-Attorney.

Ruling of the Recorder and Its Effect.

Yesterday was the fifteenth in the trial of Daniel McFarland for the shooting of Albert D. Richardson. It was observed that the ladies were more numerous on this occasion than on any previous day of the trial, and that the class of ladies were different. They were, as a general thing, well dressed, and in most cases accompanied by gentlemen, and some had evidently "come to stay," for they brought their luncheons, of which they partook during the recess with a nonchalance which showed that they were accustomed to eating in public.

The Court opened promptly at the hour, and the portly form of Dr. Hammond filled the witness' chair. The Doctor was requested to retire for a moment in order to give an opportunity for the examination of a night watchman of the Tombs who, having kept his vigil, was anxious to return to the bosom of his family and arms of Morpheus. He simply testified to the fact of McFarland's wakefulness while the prisoner has been an inmate of the Tombs, and then left the stand, which was immediately occupied by Dr. Hammond. This gentleman was examined for thirty-five minutes on the direct, for one hour and twenty-three minutes on the cross, and for thirty-eight minutes on the re-direct, making two hours and thirty-six minutes, during which he was under the fire of one or the other of the legal guns. He stood the examination well, adhered to his original statements, and was not at all puzzled by the entanglements into which the cross-examiner drew him. Most of the testimony was of a purely technical character. His definition of the difference between passion and temporary insanity was very interesting. He said that it would be difficult to judge of the difference between the two without considering antecedent circumstances, but a man committing an act in the heat of passion would seek to escape, while one who perpetrated a similar act under temporary insanity would not only not try to escape, but might lie down by the side of his victim. He considered that McFarland was laboring under a form of insanity termed "melancholia," and that it exploded into [illegible] on meeting Richardson at the moment the shooting took place. The subsequent acts of McFarland showed that the mania had not subsided, and the examination in the Tombs, referred to in Wednesday's TIMES, clearly indicated that his brain was in a permanently congested state. He also stated that if to all the causes which had produced insanity in the prisoner that of excessive indulgence in drink was added, the disease would be heightened—showing that McFarland was of that temperament which would not permit him to drink without danger.

The defence rested their case at 3½ o'clock. It had been understood by the District-Attorney when the recess was taken that Dr. Hammond was the last witness for the defence, and the spectators were not greatly surprised, therefore, to see appear within the precincts of the Court-room the form of Horace Greeley, who, with shambling gait and an evident feeling of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Graham objected to a conversation which was had with the prisoner in law, and proceeded to argue the question. It was admitted, however, and Mr. Greeley took another start, but soon ran against an obstruction in the form of a question propounded by Mr. Garvin relative to the first shooting. He did not have an opportunity to either answer that or any other question during the remainder of the afternoon, for the time was fully occupied by Messrs. Graham and Garvin in arguing whether the evidence as to the first shooting was admissible.

Mr. Graham contended that the prosecution must be confined to matters strictly in rebuttal, and that new issues could not be brought in at this stage, characterizing the efforts of the prosecution to bring them in by some very hard words. Mr. Garvin insisted that the evidence was proper, and the Recorder sustained that view. This morning, therefore, Mr. Greeley will tell all he knows about the first assault of McFarland upon Richardson. This decision of the Recorder opens the door for a mass of testimony which may bring upon the stand Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Sinclair and perhaps Mrs. McFarland and others who will be able to give the public the other side of this dark domestic tragedy. From the pertinacity with which Mr. Graham fought yesterday it is expected that he will, in the further progress of this case, fight the prosecution step by step, and thus the trial may be prolonged for an indefinite period. It will daily become more interesting, however, for Mr. Graham's tongue is sharp and his feelings are more fully aroused now than they ever have been before.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer has withdrawn from this case in consequence of a disagreement with his associates. He, it seems, felt called upon to make an explanation, to an obscure weekly journal, with reference to the terms in which he characterized Mrs. Calhoun in his opening, and his associates consider that even if any explanation was necessary, it was ill-timed, and should at least have been deferred until the close of the trial.

Detailed Report of the Fifteenth Day's Proceedings—The Defence Rest Their Case—The Prosecution Opens with Horace Greeley's Testimony—Argument of Counsel as to the Admissibility of Evidence.

MR. DIVAN.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Divan, the night watchman of the City Prison, testified to seeing McFarland's cell at the Tombs every night between twelve and two o'clock, and finding him awake; he had also heard him complain that he could not sleep.

DR. HAMMOND.

Dr. Hammond's examination was then resumed, and he testified as follows: Domestic unhappiness is the most common cause of temporary insanity, as shown not only by my own experience, but by the cases recorded in the books; I have visited all the best asylums both in this country and abroad, and have probably seen as many as 10,000 cases of insanity, a large portion of which I have studied with some care; I have had about 500 cases under my own personal care in the course merely of a private practice; I am also constantly receiving communications from all parts of the world giving the results of observations, and make it my business to keep up with the progress of knowledge on this subject.

McFARLAND SUFFERING FROM CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

In temporary insanity certain symptoms always precede and follow the culminating act, and without these the act should not be attributed to insanity; in the case of McFarland I conclude [illegible] the remains of congestion of the brain, but I should [illegible]

taken in connection with these observations, that there had been any greater congestion; I have no doubt that what I observed was a subdued form of a congestion which had been of long standing, and in a more violent form, and this, I should say, was an element which entered into the commission of the act; the act itself I regard as a part of the whole case, taking into consideration the symptoms which preceded and followed it, and the experience of the man; I should say that these circumstances indicate temporary insanity, which had been preceded by melancholia; possibly if he had remained away from the Tribune office, and avoided all exciting causes, there would have been no attack of the kind; but I think he was in a condition that an explosion of temporary insanity was liable to take place at any moment; and probably in this particular case no cause was so likely to produce such an explosion as the appearance of Richardson, though any powerful emotion might have produced the same result; temporary insanity may last from one or two minutes to two hours or more; taking into consideration all the testimony relating to the time immediately preceding and following the act of shooting, I should not be willing to express my judgment as to how long McFarland's insanity lasted; I think the testimony shows decidedly a mental aberration, and such a condition that an explosion of temporary insanity was likely to occur at any moment; he was in a very peculiar condition, owing in a great measure to the effect of drugs which he had taken.

TEMPORARY INSANITY.

Temporary insanity is now recognized by all the best authorities as a class of disease of the mind, but the weight of authority is against its existence when there are no preceding and following symptoms; there are cases in which persons have given way to a sudden impulse when there were no symptoms obvious to the superficial observer; for instance, a gentleman invited several friends to dine with him, and in the midst of the festivities asked his friends to excuse him, and going into an adjoining room, cut his throat; there are many such cases on record; there has been great progress in this department of medical science and in the modes of treatment of the insane within the last twenty years; formerly a great deal of cruelty was exercised, but now the insane are treated on much the same principle as any other patient; the result is that in sixty to seventy per cent. of the cases a cure is effected.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TEMPORARY INSANITY AND PASSION.

So far as the act itself is concerned it is impossible to distinguish temporary insanity from the heat of passion; but a man who acts from a sudden passion, as soon as he recovers his reflective faculties, attempts to escape, but in the case of temporary insanity this never occurs; the person frequently remains with his victim and never attempts to escape at all; the fact that McFarland after the commission of the act went to a hotel and registered his own name and took a room for the night, I should say brought his case within this rule; the symptoms preceding temporary insanity may be physical, or mental or both; any cause acting upon the sympathetic nerve which supplies too much blood to the brain may produce a momentary insanity; I know the case of a man in whom it was caused by eating a hearty meal; he was traveling on a railroad, and at a station very hurriedly ate a hearty meal and returned to the cars, and for nearly two hours was so deranged as to be dangerous to himself and everybody about him; if I had not known the circumstance it would have been impossible from the traces of congestion which remained to have told what caused the insanity; it is impossible in any particular case to solve the question of sanity or insanity without knowing the history of that case.

At the close of the direct examination Mr. Graham asked the witness whether he had not examined Reynolds before his execution. He said that he had, and found no indications of insanity whatever, whereupon Mr. Graham quietly remarked that his judgment had been good enough to execute one man and, therefore, ought to be good enough to save another.

THE VARIOUS KINDS OF INSANITY.

Cross-examination—A man may be insane without the disease affecting his intellect; his emotions simply may be insane, also, without his intellect being affected; a person may be [illegible] emotionally insane as to commit suicide; his intellect, his discrimination, and his judgment of right and wrong may be altogether unaffected; perceptional insanity is not, in and of itself, an index of the intellect being affected, though it is generally the first step toward a thorough insane condition; a delusion commonly follows it; a man may see double when the [illegible] of one of his eyes is thrown out of parallel; this is not of itself a proof of insanity; in perceptional insanity there is perfect intellect, perfect control of the will, and also of the emotions; volitional insanity is where one loses altogether the control of the will; a case of this kind is recorded, where a son had an uncontrollable desire to murder his mother, and when this impulse would come upon him, he would go to his mother and beg her to get out of his way, which she would do; if she was not to have done this, he would have been unable to control his morbid impulse for homicide; insanity of the intellect is the most common kind of insanity; it is where the patient is incapable of forming a proper idea of things; this kind of insanity is alone attended by delusions.

NO MORAL INSANITY.

There is no such thing as "moral insanity," or what is so called, unaccompanied by some other forms of mental disease.

SLEEP AND STUPOR.

The brain receives its nutrition mainly during sleep; sleep cannot possibly take place during congestion of the brain; the congestion must temporarily cease when sleep begins; if a person suffering from congestion falls into a quiet state, that state is not sleep; it is stupor; stupor is simply a compression on the brain; you can produce it, at any time, by boring a hole in a man's skull and pressing the brain with your thumb; I have done it.

M'FARLAND'S SPECIFIC INSANITY.

I call the prisoner, on the 25th of November, 1869, the day of the homicide, afflicted with emotional insanity; in a case of temporary emotional insanity I should expect the face to be flushed, his eyes to be red, his gait unsteady, his voice slightly incoherent, and he would [illegible] condition, that is, considering the fact simply by itself.

NO ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

In cases of temporary insanity, witness never heard of a case where the party committing a homicide under its influence sought to escape; there have been instances where insane persons have used the most artful means to conceal the acts they have committed; but these were not cases of temporary, but of chronic insanity; the temporarily insane may, after committing the act, have his consciousness return, and may give himself up to justice or may wait to be arrested; this temporary form of insanity is the most dangerous form; McFarland is of a highly nervous-sanguine temperament; if a person were of a naturally excitable temper, and conceived a wrong and broods over it for a long time, has been at his business day by day, and then kills his wronger, it may not always be the act of an insane man; if this person had avowed that he has been lying in wait to shoot his wronger, it would be a great evidence of insanity; witness had known insane people to lay in wait to kill their keepers, their physicians, or perhaps their best friends; if the homicide is inflicted on one who has done the slayer no harm it is evidence of insanity; if one who has done him harm, it may or may not be an act of insanity; the simple fact of carrying malice or revenge in the heart for any length of time (say fifteen or twenty years) is no evidence of insanity.

THE PULSE AS AN INDICATION.

The pulse may be increased by fear, where, for instance, a physician is examining a man in order to ascertain the presence of what the patient supposes to be a dangerous disease, or if a prisoner be held responsible for a homicide, and a physician be examining him to ascertain his mental condition, the same increase of pulse might follow; in the case of Reynolds it did not; his pulse was perfectly normal, and this was one of the reasons why witness pronounced Reynolds perfectly sane.

FEIGNED INSANITY.

It is easier for an insane man to feign sanity than for a sane one to feign insanity; in the latter case it is generally overdone.

Judge Davis then instanced a case to the witness—one where, in his capacity as Judge, he was obliged to pronounce sentence of death on a prisoner, the time first fixed for execution having expired. It was reported the prisoner had become insane. Two physicians examined him; one pronounced him sane, and the other insane. A second examination was then made, and both physicians then concluded the insanity was real. The prisoner was taken to the Lunatic Asylum, and was confined there six months before it was discovered that he was really feigning insanity. The question was then put to witness, would he have been able, in that case, to have made up a definite opinion as to the actual condition of that prisoner at first? To this Dr. Hammond replied—Yes, Sir; I think I could; I have such confidence in my own ability on this point that I would have pronounced a positive and definite opinion; I might not have done so however, after one single examination; we have means of examination now which were probably not in use at that time; great improvements have been made within the past two years in this respect; in McFarland's case, the pupils of the prisoner's eyes were unequally dilated; opium in large quantities produces contraction of the pupils; in small quantities it acts as a stimulant; one grain of morphine every hour is a large dose, and might produce delusions, hallucinations and many of the phenomena of insanity.

To Mr. Graham—I recognize all the facts embraced under the term "moral insanity," but the term itself is injudicious and inappropriate; facts looked upon on the side of the defense as evincing insanity might be tortured or looked upon from another stand-point to indicate malice or revenge.

WITNESS POSITIVE AS TO THIS CASE.

The facts of this case could not, in witness' opinion, be indicative of anything else than insanity; they could not indicate revenge; admitting the truth of all the averments, he should say the prisoner was insane; the abnormal mind, alleged to have been that of the prisoner, could not probably have changed so as to show perfect sanity at the time the prisoner went to the Westmoreland Hotel on the night of the shooting; if the state of prisoner's mind from February, 1867, to December, 1869, was such as is sworn to by the witnesses, it showed growing insanity; witness would give no weight to the expression of threats on the part of an insane man; if a man uttered such threats it might be consistent with the idea of insanity; an insane man may restrain his emotions and his delusions when his [illegible] did not think that an insane man would simulate [illegible]; have known an abnormal pulse to be over 150; when McFarland's was 148 it indicated a condition when he stood upon the verge of mania; the mention of Richardson's name sending up the pulse twenty beats per minute also indicated great mental excitement; witness averred that from where he then sat he could notice the pulsations of the prisoner's carotid and facial arteries; these indicated an undue tendency of flush of blood to the head.

[illegible] "INHUMANITY" OF THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Graham then referred to a statement made by the prosecution, that the long question put by Mr. Gerry to Dr. Vance, summarizing the main points of evidence brought out by the defense, was the longest question ever put to a witness. In answer to this Mr. Graham said that in the Mary Harris homicide case, tried in Washington, the hypothetical question put by Mr. Bradley for the defense, took up [illegible] pages of closely printed matter. Counsel also referred to the question whether medical books could be admitted as evidence on any particular point, taking the ground that they could not, but that experts might state what the recognized authorities say as to such points. He referred also, to what he termed the inhumanity of the prosecution in putting hypothetical questions in such a way as intended simply to wound the feelings of the prisoner, and to prejudice the case in the minds of the jury. This inhumanity, he said, would be retorted upon the prosecution at a proper period.

To Judge Davis—From the prisoner's acts at the Westmoreland Hotel witness thought the clerk there might have inspired insanity.

To Mr. Graham—If a person afflicted with congestion of the brain were to pursue a course of drinking intoxicating liquors, the tendency would be to aggravate the disease.

To Judge Davis—This drinking, however, would not change the character of the insanity.

THE DEFENSE RESTS AND THE PROSECUTION OPENS IN REBUTTAL.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hammond's testimony Mr. Gerry, of counsel for the defense, announced that their case was rested. At this declaration there was a movement among the spectators as if they were relieved at the fact that after some eighty-one witnesses had been examined the case had thus far approached its end.

HORACE GREELEY.

This was the first witness called by the prosecution. He was sworn and said:

I reside in New-York, and have been here some forty years; I am acquainted with the prisoner, Daniel McFarland, having first seen him, I think, in the Winter of 1866-7.

Mr. Garvin—Did you have a conversation with him in the year 1867?

To this question Mr. Graham objected, and demanded to know what it was proposed to show.

AN ARGUMENT.

Mr. Garvin—The defense has proceeded on the ground of insanity, and now we propose to show, by the various conversations of the prisoner at different times, that he was sane.

Mr. Graham maintained he was entitled to know the nature of the conversation which the prosecution sought to bring out. The prosecution had now gone into a rebuttal; it should not constitute part of their original case, but should consist wholly of a demolition of the case for the defense. He quoted the case of McLeod, tried before Judge Gridley, in support of his objection, and contended he was entitled to a ruling on that point.

THE DECISION.

The Recorder held that as the defense was a plea of insanity, it was competent for the prosecution to give evidence that he was sane prior to and at about the time of the shooting of Richardson.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

The witness continued: I had a conversation with him in the Spring of 1867, about a fortnight after I heard of the separation of himself and his wife; he called on me at the Medical Institute room of the Cooper Building, where I was at work; he said to me, "I suppose you have heard of my troubles from the other side;" I said, "O no; I have only heard some rumors about your difficulties, but not the story of the other side;" he then asked me if I was willing to hear his side of the story; I told him, "Yes, certainly, say on;" he then said he had never had any trouble with his wife until Richardson came to the same house to live; he got there, he said, by misrepresentation, and ever since that he heard that his wife spent a good deal of time in Richardson's room; he remonstrated with her, and she said it should not occur again; but he not long after saw her coming from his room; they had some words but he did not regard it as anything serious, but she left the house, and he next heard of her at a family council, where he said he was accused of all sorts of things, and his wife soon after notified him that she should never more live with him as his wife; he said to me, "I don't think there has been any criminal intercourse between them, but after what has occurred she can never more be wife of mine;" this was the purport of the conversation.

OTHER CONVERSATIONS.

I had a second conversation after certain further troubles had occurred, but I do not remember what it was; a third conversation took place about a year after, when he called at the Tribune office to complain of the publication of certain statements relating to the other troubles to which I have alluded, declaring them to be unfair and unjust; I told him that he should have a fair statement of the case, and if he would make out his own statement I would print it; I think he went down stairs and wrote it and brought it back to me, and I ordered it to be inserted in the Tribune.

THE FIRST SHOOTING.

A paper was produced in which the witness identified Mr. McFarland's communication.

Mr. Garvin then asked: Did he say anything to you about the shooting, and if so, what?

Mr. Graham—We object to that.

Recorder—What is your objection?

Mr. Graham said he objected on the ground that this was a technical case and should be included in the case for the prosecution before it closed. He continued to say, it would be one of the most knavish attempts under the mask of criminal justice ever performed if that was the design of this prosecution from the start. I cannot conceive of anything more atrociously disgusting than that they should suppose by proving two or three facts they could find out the case for the defense, and then enter into a rebuttal to meet the case they were not prepared to anticipate. Your Honor will perceive the utter impossibility of answering on an indictment for shooting—three years having elapsed since the time of the occurrence—and all the witnesses that could then be produced having been scattered. It would not serve the purposes of the prosecution to show that in a conversation Mr. McFarland had with any one he referred to the conversation that took place between himself and Mr. Richardson some three years previously, if they could not take the ground that he was the aggressor in that collision.

THE FIRST COLLISION.

It was not enough to prove the collision because non constat Richardson may have been the assailant, but they should positively show he was the aggressor, and from that period down to November, 1869, he carried the same intention in his breast which prompted him to the shooting of Richardson three years previously. If I put Mr. Greeley on the stand and proved by him part of the conversation, they would have objected; but now they have produced him themselves, and it is an attempt in disguise to reach the merits of this investigation by evidence which should have constituted part of the original features of the prosecution. When they said they meant to show by a conversation the prisoner had with Mr. Greeley in March, 1867, he evinced mental sanity, they could not have been serious, because your Honor will see from the conversation there was nothing to test his mental strength, or that could show whether he was sane or insane. But they would now, in a conversation which they introduce, and as to which the Court has a right to restrain them, to show that McFarland was in the wrong in reference to the matter which occurred between himself and Richardson three years ago. Could anything be more wicked than for the prosecution to attempt to try this unfortunate man more than three years after the occurrence, when they knew he was without witnesses? Is not that perfectly infamous, and does it not call for the interference of this Court? When this thing was fresh, three years ago, why did not they bring the prisoner to the bar of a criminal Court, and why do they attempt to introduce it now if not to unfairly prejudice the case for the prisoner? If Richardson had been brought into a Courtroom where McFarland was indicted, he could never again have got out of Court with his life. The state of public feeling was such that it would have revolted against his conduct, and they were perfectly satisfied if the investigation was entered into it would result in the acquittal of the defendant. I submit whether this kind of chicanery can be recognized, whether it is in the power of the prosecution to allow witnesses to die off—become dissipated and scattered in different directions, and then to assume this charge and place him on trial for it. How is it possible to show his state of mind—his physical condition—the expression of his eye and his general appearance, even supposing the witnesses with whom he conversed could go over that lapse of time?

A MALICIOUS ATTEMPT.

Therefore, your Honor, the question simply for you is this: Whether under this pretence of proving the sanity of McFarland at a given time they can put him on trial for an offence to which, under these circumstances, it is impossible he can reply? In this case they selected their own right and relied upon the facts of the killing as an exhibitor of malice. If they wanted to prove malice were they not called upon to exhaust their proof upon that point? [Mr. Graham here referred to the case of McLeod, tried before Judge Gridley, [illegible] and to several [illegible] cases, [illegible] in each it was decided that [illegible] evidence confirmatory of the prisoner's case could [not] be introduced into the rebuttal, even though it clearly established the guilt of the defendant.]

THE COURSE OF THE PROSECUTION SUSPECTED.

Your Honor, when they rested their case on the evidence of the shooting merely, I turned to one of my associates, and said if these were their tactics they were dishonest and dishonorable tactics, and they would recoil upon their own heads. And if this was what the prosecution was brewing for us, now that the exposure has overtaken them, they ought to hide their diminished heads. [A laugh.] When the District-Attorney, with his erect, commanding, impressive form, planted himself before the jury and said to them, with that expression of his face which is peculiar to the beauty and loveliness of his countenance, [laughter,] "I stand here as much the counsel of the prisoner as those gentlemen retained for his defense," did he mean to draw fire and discover our strength?

"INHUMAN MANNER" OF THE PROSECUTION.

Your honor has seen the inhuman manner in which the prosecution has stolen into the case by hypothetical questions and speaking of this man crouching without hearing him. They have alluded to the fact that Richardson met this defendant previously without any attempt on his part to take his life as an evidence of sanity, but that was an additional fact to his credit; for it showed that while preserving self-command he injured no one, and it was only when under the influence of an uncontrollable impulse that he committed the act for which he is now on trial.

"THE WIRE-PULLERS" BEHIND THE PROSECUTION.

The wire-pullers behind the prosecution had come to the conclusion that this part of the case should be met, and he had no doubt there were many of these base enough and bad enough to fabricate all the facts that may be required for the purposes of the prosecution. I ask your Honor now to tell the prosecution that they should have put out their strength before they rested their case in the first instance, and they should not be entitled to resort to any unfair ingenuity to prejudice the case for the prisoner.

REPLY OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

District-Attorney Garvin said that when he rested the case for the prosecution he thought it sufficient to establish the facts that the deceased was in the habit of coming into the Tribune office every day for his mails; that the prisoner, without the consent of any human being, placed himself behind a glass partition, commanding a full view of the office, and that he waited for fifteen minutes for him to arrive, with a pistol in his pocket. When he came in, he waited until his back was turned toward the prisoner, then fired and gave him the fatal shot which carried him into eternity. If that was not a case of murder, pure and simple, without a single qualifying fact or circumstance, he should like to know what murder in this community means. Now, what was the case for the defense? There was no attempt made to deny that it was he who fired the fatal shot which sent Richardson unprepared into eternity, but it sought to establish that he was insane when that transaction took place, and was not responsible for his acts. He had sat in that Court, and had been denounced, morning, noon and night by this man, because he was prosecuting officer in this case. The gentleman himself would have acted similarly had he been placed in his position. If the people had procured his services when he ran in opposition to him (Mr. Garvin) for the position he now held, no doubt he would have made an excellent prosecuting officer; but unfortunately they saw fit to reject him. [Laughter.] After ten days' examination of witnesses what did the defense show? They attempted to show that this man was not responsible for this act [illegible] at the time of the commission of the deed. Was it right to show that during the period in which it was stated McFarland was insane he had frequent conversations with persons of high standing and position and was perfectly sane and rational?

THE CASE OF M'LEOD.

In regard to the case of McLeod, he insisted it had no bearing on this question, and should be disregarded, for it referred merely to a question of alibi and had no relation to the question involved here. He contended it was quite admissible to controvert the case for the prosecution by proving that at the time of the shooting of Richardson McFarland was perfectly responsible for the act.

MR. GRAHAM'S IDEA OF MURDER.

Mr. Graham—If the counsel wants to know what my idea of murder is, it is his conclusion fastened upon this defendant in the mode in which he and his associates are seeking to put it upon him. Regardless of all rules, regardless of all decency and propriety, regardless of all humanity, but determined, nevertheless, to work out the wishes of the powerful gang who stand behind him, and if they accomplish the result they intend, they will murder this man, and then the counsel will have something he can understand. The counsel seriously rises as though I had stated something in this Court which was novel. I don't claim the credit of that; it may be new to him, but it is familiar to me a quarter of a century.

NOT ANSWERING THE ARGUMENT, BUT THE PROOF.

There is no part of this case, I am satisfied, they cannot answer. They don't mean to answer our arguments, but they mean to answer our proof, and they mean to do it though it a combination of a lot of people who are prepared to fabricate the most overwhelming facts in order to convict the prisoner. Mr. Graham, in conclusion, mentioned that the evidence sought to be introduced by the prosecution was inadmissible, as it was not replicatory evidence, but was entirely part of the original case.

THE EVIDENCE ADMITTED.

The Recorder, in deciding on the objection, referred to the lengthened period occupied by the defense in endeavoring to establish the insanity of the prisoner, and the number of witnesses who were examined in the case. In his opinion, while that was certainly admissible, it was equally competent for the prosecution to show that at the particular period described in the defense he was thoroughly sane. He therefore overruled the objection and declared the question admissible.

At this point of Mr. Greeley's examination the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gov. Hendee, of Vermont, is almost well again.

"Saline statues" is what the Charleston News calls the opponents of the party of reform.

Ex-President Johnson has just purchased a three-story brick house, known as the Lowery House, in Greenville, Tenn.

Bath, Me., is boasting of one of its shipmasters who has had four ships struck by lightning and two of them burned.

Six amendments to the Constitution of Missouri are to be voted upon at the general election in the Fall.

A Mississippi paper reports that Mobile is anxious to be joined to the great State of Mississippi, and thinks it belongs there.

Ex-Gov. McMullen, of Virginia, has announced that he would accept a nomination for Congress.

A Boston clergyman, while preaching on Sunday, suddenly exclaimed: "Awake! awake! The best part of my sermon is yet to come."

The Philadelphia *Press* says Senator Cameron *did* tell Jeff. Davis in 1861 that one day a colored man would occupy his seat in the United States Senate.

A Memphis man, who last week brought a suit for $50 damages against the owner of a dog which had killed his cat and left him an unprotected victim of rats, lost his case.

The Springfield *Republican* anticipates, judging from present indications, that Mr. Wilson will have no formidable opposition, within his own party, to another re-election to the Senate next Winter.

The dealers in kerosene in a Vermont town have agreed not to draw any oil after sunset. Whether this precaution will tend to assure consumers that it will be safe to use their oil "after sunset," remains to be seen.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Times* says that the people of that City refused to comply with Gov. Alcorn's proclamation for a day of thanksgiving, and that none of the churches were opened. In Jackson the day was generally observed.

A Maine paper says that the political managers of the several parties, and of the various factional interests in that State, have never found themselves embarrassed with so many underground entanglements as are already threatened for this campaign.

A Boston paper says that as May Day this year comes on Sunday, the "festival" will be divided between Saturday and Monday. Alas! the romance was long since quite generally moved out of May Day in this neighborhood, and "festival" is not quite the word hereabouts.

The personal property left by George Peabody in Essex County, Mass., alone, is valued at $150,000. The amount of his property returned to the Court in England is about £[illegible], not far from two and a quarter millions of dollars in currency. The whole amount in this country is not yet made public.

A small elephant belonging to a menagerie died in Cleveland last week, and one of the papers of that city, which reports that his remains were "bequeathed" to the Western Reserve College, gives him a feeling obituary no-[illegible] closing with, "Remember, this is the last [illegible]."

Mr. Lucius [illegible], who [illegible] Vermont, reports that of the ninety-two women over twenty-one years of age in the place, eighty-eight are decidedly opposed to having the suffrage added to their duties, and one would not express an opinion. Minority for woman's suffrage, three.

Gov. Ashley has published a long card in a Montana paper denying that he sought to use suborned testimony to convict Andrew Johnson, or that he had anything to do with the trial and execution of Mrs. Surratt. He closes as follows: "No man can put his finger on a single act of my life, official or unofficial, in Congress or out of it, inconsistent with my duty as a man and citizen."

In a letter to a friend in New-London, Conn., Gen. Sherman says that he is rejoiced to learn that the people of that city ratify the appointment of Mrs. Bowen as Postmaster, and adds, "Let them now help her in the discharge of her office and be patient until she masters it. If a country wants brave men in hours of danger, they must remember the widow left desolate and the children who need food and education. I feel the deepest interest in Gen. Bowen's family, and am delighted that this office has been so well bestowed."

Capt. Samuel Freeman, an old citizen of Richmond, Va., died on Saturday. In 1834, when the Penitentiary was in flames, and six or seven prisoners were cut off from all apparent means of escape, Capt. Freeman, with the aid of Gilbert Hunt, a colored man, rescued them. A ladder was placed upon Hunt's shoulders, and upon this Capt. Freeman climbed to the level of the cell in which the prisoners were confined, and cut them out of their dangerous position. His hands and face were badly burned.

Gov. Hoffman wrote to the rejoicing colored men of Albany thus: "Privilege and responsibility go together. Let me earnestly and sincerely, looking to your welfare and that of the State and country, urge upon you the necessity of fitting yourselves, as you best can, for a full appreciation of the responsibility and a wise exercise of the privilege. Do not allow yourselves to be influenced or controlled by designing men who would use the 'new power'—as they call it—for their own advancement, but make the most of your opportunities, in every true and proper way, and act under the guidance of your own best judgment as independent men, so as to advance, as far as possible, your own substantial interests and the welfare of the community of which you are a part."

JUDGE DOWLING VICTORIOUS.

The Special Sessions Court to be Again Reorganized—Justices Dowling and [illegible] to Have Charge of the Court—The Entire Board of Police Justices to go Out of Office.

The readers of the Times have already been informed of the various maneuvers in the Board of Police Justices, which first resulted in Justice Dowling, and his confrere, Justice Bixby, being deprived of the control of the Court of Special Sessions, and the power being placed in the hands of the entire Board of nine Magistrates. The Times also gave an outline of the proposed movement on the part of the "Old Guard" Democracy to change the personnel of the Board of Police Justices by legislating them out of office, and then by appointing such as were faithful, to the benches of the Tweed and Sweeny faction.

The first movement was instituted by such of the Magistrates as claimed affinity with the "Young Democracy," at that time believed to be in possession of the winning horse in the great charter race. They secured the passage of a law by the Legislature giving the Special Sessions to the entire Board, who are to sit in rotation each succeeding month. By this arrangement the malcontents in the Democratic Party were assured of a majority on the Bench, and would, therefore, own the Court.

As soon as the "Old Guard" obtained the upper hand, and passed the present "approved" charter, they proceeded to show their power by talking of throwing their magisterial opponents out of office, and filling their places from the ranks of the faithful. The programme, as published in the Times, created no little consternation, and as the information proved to be too true, the threatened Magistrates took water, and endeavored to prevent the catastrophe. They achieved, as they supposed, comparative success, though it was not accomplished without considerable difficulty, and a promise to take the "back track," as one of the Board aptly remarked yesterday.

Their hopes were, however, sadly dissipated yesterday by the rumor that the confounded Tax Levy contained a section legislating the entire Board of Police Justices out of office, and giving the Mayor authority to appoint their successors. The Civil Justices were also understood to be included in this measure, as it was stated in the Times would be the case. The greatest anxiety was, yesterday, manifested to get a glimpse at the Tax Levy, and so gain a clear idea of its new provisions, but the precious document could not be found, so the interested were left utterly in the dark. There seems to be no doubt that the Civil and Police Magistrates are rotated out of office, as per programme. Out of the old Board, Justices Dowling and Shandley will, of course, be reappointed, and Justices Cox and Ledwith are counted in as sure of their old seats. Beyond this, all is mere conjecture and unreliable.

Besides these startling disclosures, another new move on the carpet was made known yesterday, whereby the Court of Special Sessions is [illegible] into the hands of Justice Joseph Dowling. It appears that in that very convenient document, the Tax Levy, has among its manifold provisions a paragraph which states that hereafter the Board of Police Justices have no power over the Special Sessions, and that the Mayor is authorized to appoint two of their number as the Magistrates for that Bench. By this means, the combined movement of the Police Magistrates is defeated, and they are again out in the cold.

The announcement of this provision in the Tax Levy was only made public yesterday, and while it created considerable amusement among those fortunate or long-headed enough to be on the winning side, the adherents of the "Young Democracy" shivered, despite the warm sunshine prevailing, for they began to wonder if there were any more red-hot shots in that formidable locker of the Grand Sachem and his trusty braves.

That the Special Sessions will be again held by Judge Dowling there can be no doubt. The Court has always been one of his hobbies, and has afforded him the means of wielding considerable power, but also afforded him an opportunity to gain a reputation for legal acumen and a desire to deal rigorously as well as justly with the minor classes of criminals. As Mayor Hall is simply the mouth-piece of those who gave him the power he now holds, he will, of course, select Justices Dowling and Shandley as his appointees to the Bench of Special Sessions, as those are the only two Magistrates who have remained faithful to the "Old Guard." These appointments will be announced in a day or two, and the Special Sessions will probably come under the new régime on Tuesday next. That the Court will fall into good hands there is no question, as it is a fact that the business of the Court has greatly suffered since the Board assumed control. The daily sessions have been tedious and lengthy, instances having been known where a dozen witnesses were examined after one had clearly settled the case. Under the conduct of Justices Kelly and Dowling the calendars were speedily exhausted, and criminals were not compelled to remain in prison unnecessarily, their cases being rapidly decided.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

At the sales-rooms of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company, yesterday, John H. Draper, auctioneer, disposed of 80,000 tons of Scranton Coal. Bidding was spirited. The following table shows the sales as compared with those of last month:

	Tons.	March.	April.
Lump	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steamboat	12,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grate	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stove	20,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chestnut	12,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]		

Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

The brig *Lydia H. Cole*, Capt. Jones, arrived yesterday after a nineteen days' passage from Santiago de Cuba, with one cabin passenger and a crew of nine men. [illegible] on her trip with yellow fever, and when boarded yesterday by Dr. [illegible], of Quarantine, another of the crew was found suffering from the same sickness. The man was at once removed to the Quarantine Hospital on the West Bank, and the vessel was detained for observation and fumigation. She has a cargo of sugar on board.

On a recent evening, Prof. [illegible] Evans, of Hamilton College, addressed the citizens of Binghamton, by invitation, upon the subject of Free Trade. Notwithstanding the fact that the most of those present were Protectionists, the Professor was warmly received and his address highly commended. He is one of the clearest and most attractive speakers upon abstruse topics to be found in the country, and is a profound thinker as well. He occupies the Chair of the Maynard Professorship of Law at Hamilton, and enjoys a high reputation as a lecturer. We understand that he has been invited to speak at several places in Western New-York during the present Spring vacation.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by [illegible], J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
116—Gerding vs. Martin.	282—Post, Trustee, &c. vs. Van Cott, Administrator, &c.
172—Despard vs. Churchill.	166—Aston vs. Livermore.
236—Bass vs. Home Ins. Company.	184—Thayer vs. Rathbone.
239—Midgly vs. Osborne.	
265—Froehlich vs. Fernbecker.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
15—Janeway vs. Crook.	190—Norris vs. Townsend.
48—Bohrborst vs. Senfert.	191—Condict vs. Orrell.
55—Higgins vs. Waring.	193—Kennedy vs. Pelzer.
65—De Bays vs. Stanford.	195—Prang vs. Prang.
117—Satlig vs. Hines.	224—Linthicum vs. Sweet.
125—Shuster vs. Klein.	231—Tensing vs. Barton.
144—Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat. Bank vs. Crane.	241—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Green.
[illegible]—Chicago Marine and Fire Ins. Co. vs. Carver.	242—King vs. Walker.
160—Marine Bank of Chicago vs. Carver.	251—Slater vs. Bernbach.
	252—Hecht vs. Fisher.
	253—Baker vs. Ryan.
	254—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Kellogg vs. McNichol.	[illegible]—Fowler vs. Harlan and N. Y. Navigation Co.
[illegible]—Bank of North America vs. [illegible].	1725—Prentice vs. [illegible].
1787—Kneff vs. Schmidt.	[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Denison.
1849—Murphy vs. [illegible].	[illegible]—Hoagland vs. Morrison.
[illegible]—Bradford vs. Tilton.	[illegible]—Morgan vs. Becker.
1822—Brewer vs. Clark.	
[illegible]—Ford vs. Mease.	
[illegible]—Smith vs. Cole.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 27.

By Judge Brady.

Allaire vs. Myers; motion denied.

Thompson vs. Healy; attachment discharged.

Allaire vs. Myers; Crabtree vs. Davis, Jr.; Williamson vs. Rice; Thompson vs. Healy; Allerton vs. Belden; motions granted.

Ann E. Phelps vs. Thomas Phelps; judgment of divorce granted.

[illegible] vs. Buford; order of arrest discharged.

Fayette vs. Abenheim; issue settled.

Lawless vs. O'Mahoney; default opened and proceedings stayed until the hearing at General Term on payment of $10 costs.

Helbrick vs. Gibson; proposed order settled.

Bank of California vs. Collins; motion denied.

Howe vs. Rice; motion to discharge arrest denied, but liberty to defendant to renew on payment of $10 costs.

Ward vs. Steinberg; defendant allowed to answer on payment of $10 costs and cause to be replaced on the special calendar.

Curran vs. Duggan; motion granted by default.

Rauch vs. Rauch; motion granted.

Schuchardt vs. The Mayor, &c.; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 27.

By Judge Monell.

Smith vs. [illegible]; motion granted.

Clark vs. Bininger; motion granted.

[illegible] vs. Gibbons; a reference must be had, plaintiff to pay referee's fees, which are to be costs in the action if he succeeds.

Hall vs. Baker; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Morgan vs. Donelson; judgment for plaintiff, on demurrer, with costs, with liberty to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

Mabbit vs. The Corn Exchange Insurance Company; motion granted, and cause referred.

Clark vs. Bininger; motion directing Receivers [illegible] and Batt to pay money granted.

Mott vs. Beavy; judgment for the plaintiff, on the demurrer, with costs.

By Judge Jones.

Hallon vs. Hallon; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

Vincent vs. Rainford; case settled and filed.

Barry vs. Kennedy; motion denied, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 27.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Haviland vs. Wehle; judgment vacated, and money realized on execution must be paid into Court.

Butler vs. Wehle; same order.

Spellman vs. Wehle; same order.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

John W. Watkins et al. vs. The United States.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—This is a suit brought by the United States against Watkins and his sureties on his bond as Marshal, the complaint being that he did not make true returns of all public moneys intrusted to him; did not make regular returns of balances quarterly, and did not pay over all moneys due upon the adjustment of his accounts. On the trial the defendants excepted to the admission as evidence against him of an authenticated transcript of his account from the Treasury Department, because no notice thereof to Watkins was averred or proved. He also sought to avail himself, by way of set off, of $4,[illegible], which he claimed should have been allowed him on a final adjustment of his accounts with the Department, but was refused because no account of the particulars or items of the sum had been given to the accounting officers of the Treasury. The claim was for so much money expended by the defendant as Census Marshal, under orders of the Secretary of the Interior, in taking the census. The set-off was not allowed, and the judgment was for the Government. The case comes here for review, the ground being taken that the Court erred in not excluding the Treasury account, for the objection made, and that the set-off should have been allowed. It is argued that the defendant is entitled to the benefit of any credit in his favor, whether arising out of the particular transaction for which he is sued, or out of distinct and independent transactions which constitute a legal or equitable set-off, in whole or in part, of the debt sued for by the Government. Nor does the act of Congress require that the account in par should be set out in detail. [illegible] officers of the Treasury for their examination, and be disallowed in whole or in part." But in this case it was unnecessary to produce the items in detail, for the additional reason that the Treasury officers decided that this demand would in no case be allowed, and the maxim that the law will not require a thing to be done which it would be useless to do, applies with unusual force. [illegible]

W. H. Adams for plaintiff in error; Attorney-General Hoar and Assistant Attorney-General Field for the Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

ADMIRALTY APPEAL—COLLISION NEAR WEST POINT—STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Abraham E. Hasbrouck vs. the Steam-boat St. John.—This was an appeal by the claimants of the *St. John* from a decree of the District Court in favor of the libelant. The libelant was the owner of the barge *Ulster County*, which, while in tow of the steam-boat *Platt*, was run into by the *St. John* off West Point. The *St. John* was coming down the river, and her pilot seeing the lights of the *Platt* across the Point coming up, blew two whistles as a signal to her to pass on the west side of the river. The *Platt* answered with two whistles and seemed to yield, but the barge alongside of her was struck by the *St. John* on the port-side. The *Platt* was on the east side of the river when the *St. John* whistled, but the pilot of the [illegible] was on the west side. He did not hear any answer to his whistles, and accordingly blew two more, and stopped and backed. The *St. John* was on a starboard helm from the time she sheered to come round Magazine Point.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence the Court is satisfied that the place of collision was above the center of the river, and eastwardly of the center, and that it was where the pilot of the *St. John* would port her helm to come round West Point. That the pilot of the *St. John* mistook the position of the *Platt*, and the collision was due to his attempt to pass to the eastward of her. That steam-boats meeting should pass to the right unless there is some substantial reason why this cannot be done. That if the *St. John* by her two whistles, invited a departure from the rule, she took the risk, both of her own whistles being heard and the turn of hearing the response; she had no right to dictate to the other boat a departure from the ordinary rule of navigation, and the hazard of the consequences of giving such a signal [illegible] she heard a response or not, rested upon her. If she persisted in her endeavor to make to the eastern side, [illegible]. That the *Platt* had a good lookout and was not in fault. That if the navigation of the river is so difficult and the *St. John* so long that she cannot safely follow the ordinary rule of navigation, it was her duty to have slowed much earlier and come down around Magazine Point with such moderation as would enable her to pick her way through without danger to other vessels. That the owner of the barge was authorized to sue for damage to her cargo. If the claimant thought that the owners of it should be made parties, he should have sought to have it done earlier. That as to the loss of time of the barge, inasmuch as it was shown that the libelant hired another barge for the time for $1,000, that is more satisfactory evidence of his loss than the estimates of witnesses that the use of his barge was worth $1,500, and therefore $500 must be deducted from the decree, and with this modification the decree must be affirmed, without costs.

For libelant, Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for appellants, Charles Jones.

UNITED STATES COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMING TERMS.

On the 9th of May Judge Woodruff will go over to Brooklyn and hear cases which have been appealed from the District Court. There are about twenty cases on the calendar, and as the testimony is very voluminous, it is not expected that the whole of the causes will be disposed of before the end of the month.

On the 16th of May Judge Benedict will hold the Circuit Court in New-York, in place of Judge Woodruff. Jury trials at Circuit will not commence in Brooklyn before June.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barnard.

DECISION IN AN INSURANCE CASE—DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The International Insurance Company vs. Barnes et al.—On the motion made a few days since to confirm the report of the referee in this action, and that a decree should be made in pursuance of it, Justice Barnard has made a decree, which, after reserving certain sums of money to meet claims which are still in litigation, directs a dividend of twenty-five per cent. to be paid on the actuarial values of policies and other claims which are allowed by the referee in his report. There is also a provision that the parties interested may apply for a further dividend, should there be funds to meet it.

E. R. Robinson, Foster & Thomson, Develin & Miller, and E. H. Meade for the motion to confirm; Albert Matthews and Max Goepp opposed.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.

SPECIAL ORDER.

In Part I. of the Superior Court, the day calendar for the first Monday of May will consist of those causes which were on the day calendar for the last day of April term, and were then ready for trial, but were not tried for want of time; and those that have been specially set down for said first Monday. The [illegible] of all causes which, prior to the first Monday of May, have been marked [illegible] Term in Part I. The only causes that will be called for trial on the first Monday of May will be those that go over from the last Thursday of April Term in the manner above stated, and those that have been specially set down for said first Monday. The other causes will be called to be disposed of by putting them off the Term, or setting them for trial on some subsequent day in Term, by consent or order. No cause set down for trial on a subsequent day will be allowed to be again postponed, except for a legal cause, to be shown by affidavit. If by inadvertence any off-term cause be omitted from the day calendar for the first Monday of May, either party may move to put it on the calendar at the opening of the Court on that day. By order.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Smith.

Nineteen patrolmen were arraigned yesterday, of whom nine were charged with neglect of duty, seven with violations of the rules, and three with improper conduct. Of the latter John Hesse and Augustus Browning were separately charged by Roundsman McGinn with calling a private watchman to their assistance on separate occasions. They each proved that this watchman is well known to them as a trustworthy person, and showed that the acts which the watchman performed were such as they might demand of any citizen. In the case of Browning, he had found the door of the [illegible] and unfinished house No. 489 Broadway open, and he had called on the watchman to guard it while he [illegible] in the interim, roughly ordered the watchman away, and he not going, McGinn arrested him and took him to the Station-house, where he was immediately discharged by Capt. McDermott. The charge against Hesse was dismissed, and judgment reserved in that of Browning.

Thomas Hill, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was charged with clubbing John Flynn, which the latter deposed was without provocation, but the officer showed that Flynn was engaged with a party of drunken ruffians in assaulting peaceable citizens, and when Hill arrested him he was extremely violent in his behavior and had torn off the officer's coat before the latter quieted him with a blow. The charge was dismissed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 27, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, April 27—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of March have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for nine months of the Fiscal year, in comparison with the same period in 1869.

The Import entries in March, 1870, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	March, 1870.	March, 1869.
Dutiable Goods direct	$14,647,772	$17,320,[illegible]
Dutiable, bonded	11,[illegible]	12,[illegible]
Free Goods	[illegible]	1,792,[illegible]
Total March entries	$27,[illegible]	$32,[illegible]

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $2,441,679 against $1,709,361 in the same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from bond is $9,985,981, or $1,840,910 less than went into bond during the month; so that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $25,418,044, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $11,907,888, being at an average rate of duty on all the marketed Imports (including free articles) of 47.38 ₱ cent. The amount marketed in March, 1869, was $30,894,066, and the Customs collected $13,397,872.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the nine months of the Fiscal Years 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	1869-70. July 1 to March 31.	1868-69. July 1 to March 31.
Total entries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total marketed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Customs thereon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average tariff	[illegible] ₱ ct.	[illegible] ₱ ct.

*Of which, Free Goods in 1870, $[illegible], and Free Goods in 1869, $[illegible].

In addition to the above, there were entered of Foreign Specie, $11,279,170 during the nine months, and $[illegible] last year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the nine months of the Fiscal years 1870 and 1869 compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1869-70. July 1 to March 31.	1868-69. July 1 to March 31.
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total nine months	[illegible]	[illegible]

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

July	$10,095,[illegible]	December	$[illegible]
August	12,845,[illegible]	January	[illegible]
September	11,872,[illegible]	February	11,750,[illegible]
October	[illegible]	March	11,977,[illegible]
November	[illegible]		
Total New-York duties collected			$[illegible]
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			[illegible]
Total deposited at New-York			$[illegible]

The Export clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of March were:

	March, 1870.	March, 1869.
Domestic produce	$14,063,212	$11,[illegible]
Foreign re-exported	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total March clearances	$17,[illegible]	$14,[illegible]

The Exports of all descriptions from this port for the nine months of the fiscal years 1870 and 1869, respectively, were as follows:

	1869-70. July 1 to March 31.	1868-69. July 1 to March 31.
Domestic produce	$142,[illegible]	$112,[illegible]
Foreign re-exported	[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Gold and Silver	[illegible]	30,[illegible]
Total nine months	$172,[illegible]	$147,[illegible]

The foregoing returns show that for the nine months of the Fiscal Year the net outgo of Gold and Silver from the port of New-York is only $11,776,[illegible], as against $23,[illegible] last year, and that on the other hand the increased Exports of Domestic Produce from this port in the same nine months amounts to $31,906,[illegible].

Gold and Silver exported	$[illegible]
Foreign Specie imported	11,279,170
Net outgo from New-York	$11,776,[illegible]
Same period last year	[illegible]
Domestic Produce cleared	[illegible]
Same period last year	[illegible]
Increase at New-York	$31,[illegible]

The Wall-street markets are all buoyant to-day, including Gold, Exchange, the Public Funds and the Railway Stocks. The cheap rates for Money, and appearances from the West as well as on the Corn Exchange here of better prices for Grain and heavier traffic over the Railways, are stimulating a Stock Exchange speculation which only a week ago looked as though it might drag indifferently through the whole Summer. The sudden change is only another illustration, of which we have half a dozen in the course of every year, that Wall-street is never so dead as a dull market at stagnant prices would indicate. The present awakening has taken a good many of the shrewdest jobbers of the Street by surprise, and some of them no doubt at great disadvantage as being short on the New-York and Western Railways. The recent sellers of New-York Central Stock and Scrip on the calculation of lower figures, and of North-west Common, Lake Shore, New-Jersey Central and Reading, are reported heavy losers by the sudden rise, but thus far without failures.

The business to-day is larger than on Tuesday or Monday, and the extent of transactions can be measured by the official report of sales at the Exchange Board, which comprise, in the Government Department, not much over half, and in the Railway Stocks less than half, the gross operations of the day. The additional rise in the Funds is ½@1½ ₱ cent. from last night, and 2@2½ ₱ cent. from Monday morning. The Treasury Office bought $1,000,000 United States 5-20s at noon on the following offers—the accumulated Gold Interest on the July and January issues to go to the sellers. On the Street, as well as at the Board of the Exchange, the 5-20s of 1867 sold up to 113¼ ₱ cent., and the other 5-20s in about the same proportion. The coupons of 1881 sold at 116¼, and the 5 ₱ cent. 10-40s at 108½ ₱ cent.

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

[illegible]

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF U. S. 5-20S, APRIL 27.

[illegible]

The above limited offering of 5-20s to the Treasury reflects the confidence of holders in much higher prices, and this would seem to be justified by the strong upward course of the market after the accepted offers of the $1,000,000 advertised for.

The Gold market was stronger than yesterday by 1@1¼ ₱ cent., under the influence of an advance in Exchange to 109½ and the appearance of some of the leading Bankers, through their Brokers, in the Gold Room as buyers. The rise in Bills on London was not very strongly established at 109½ ₱ cent. on actual cash sales, but this was the prevailing rate in settling credits. Francs, 60 days, advanced to 5.17½ to the dollar, and 5.15 to the dollar short sight. Money continues cheap, with more doing at 5 ₱ cent. on the increased Railway speculation, and at 4@5 ₱ cent. for carrying Gold and the United States Funds. The Treasury paid out $600,000 May interest, making six millions for the three days, and took in $470,000 for Customs duties, making $1,430,000 for the three days. The prepayments of May Interest do not appear in the daily reports of the office. They will be changed off on Monday next, May 2, after which they will be reported daily.

The greatly-increased attendance in the lobbies of the Exchange and in the Long Room is one of the marked signs of the week of the revival of speculation, and the orders to Brokers and the excitement of the crowd to-day were more conspicuous than at any time since last August and September. The same resort applies to a partial extent to the Gold Room, but on that arena there is

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA At 98, free from tax.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE, INVESTMENT. They are issued at the rate of only $16,000 per mile, or only at about one-half the rate of some other roads.

The recent advance in Government offers a large inducement to investors to make an immediate exchange for these Bonds.

JAY COOKE & CO., NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions will also be received at BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, Banking-house of HOWES & MACY, and at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 32 Pine-st., where pamphlets and full information may be had.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ ELLIS' PATENT CANCELLING MACHINE, Adopted by the Government. Price $40. DISCOUNT at office. Pamphlet free. J. M. TOWER, No. 24 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK, No. 15 Bowery, corner Grand-st. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P.M. Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Deposits made on or before May 1, will bear interest from the first day of May. JOHN F. ROSE, President. CHARLES T. SCHMIDT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 134 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. FREDY OLMSTEAD, President. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Bowery. Deposits made on or before May 1, will bear interest from May 1. ALEX. HAMILTON, President. JAMES M. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM MAY 1. WITHOUT DISTINCTION. DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 and 3 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, NEW-YORK CITY, CORNER OF ELIZABETH-ST. AND COURT-SQUARE, April 15, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P.M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of May next, for furnishing Rations to the United States Troops at the following Posts, from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 30th of June, 1871, viz.:

FORT WINTHROP, New-Hampshire; CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts; BEDLOE'S ISLAND, New-York; FORT MIFFLIN, Pennsylvania; PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania; WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia; GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia; FORT MONROE, Virginia; PENSACOLA, Florida.

Also, Rations to consist of twelve ounces of Fort or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; ration of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and a quarter of Soft Bread; and to be or one pound and fifteen ounces of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy; two quarts of Green Coffee, or one pound of Roasted and Ground Coffee; twenty-four pounds of Potatoes; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound of Tallow; one pound of Soap; two ounces of Tobacco; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and twenty-five ounces of Pepper.

The Rations are to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of the Post, at the Post Bakehouse in bulk or by the single ration, and upon cooked, with salt, fuel, kettles, and proper cooks, and kitchen utensils, to be furnished by the Contractor, free of charge, in quantities as may be required by the Commanding Officer of the Post.

Bids for Rations at other places than those specified will not be considered.

Bids will be received for the respective articles in charge of the Navy Yard for supplies and further information will be given in their proposals, the time within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded, and the place at which deliveries are to be made, if not at the Navy Yard.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, or to accept a much larger or smaller number than may be asked for, if it be deemed for the interest of the service.

Bids must be securely sealed, for the prompt and careful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids should be addressed to the undersigned, "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM S. STANLY, Major and Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, FORT WINTHROP, N. Y. H., April 7, 1870.

PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing fresh beef to the troops at this place, from the 1st of May, 1870, to the 30th of June, 1871, inclusive, and for the troops at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., for the same period, with such quantity of fresh beef as may be required for the troops at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., during the month of May, 1870, and for the troops at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., during the month of June, 1870, at such places, and in such quantities, as may be required by the Quartermaster at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague-st., near Court.—THE MAGIC FLUTE. (Italian Opera.) Characters by Miss Carlotta Patti, Miss Canissa, and Messrs. Hermanns, Habelmann, Formes and others.

BOOTH'S THEATER, 6th-av., corner 23d-st.—A WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway, corner 13th-st.—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Mathews, and Miss Henriques, Miss Mestayer and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, near Houston-st.—PIPPIN; OR, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th-av., corner 23d-st.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Fox and Mary Jones.

FRENCH THEATER, 14th-st., near 6th-av.—THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

OLYMPIC THEATER, Broadway, near Bleecker-st.—MACBETH. Leading characters by Mr. George L. Fox and Miss Longmore.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER, 24th-st., near 5th-av.—FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery, near Canal-st.—THE FOREST OF BONDY and NEW-YORK IN 1869-70.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner 30th-st.—THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY, 14th-st., near 3d-av.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Anna Mehlig, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Messrs. S. B. Mills, Theodore Thomas and others.

STEINWAY HALL, 14th-st., near 4th-av.—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Ronconi, Miss Mehlig, Messrs. Ronconi, Sesarie and Werner.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY, Broadway, junction of 6th-av.—BAZAAR AND MUSIC. Benefit of the "Sheltering Arms."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested to do so.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Spanish paper says Prince FREDERICK of Prussia is the Government candidate for the crown of Spain, but that the Emperor NAPOLEON has intimated that such a choice might be the cause of war between France and Prussia. A Madrid dispatch says Prince FREDERICK is the most prominent candidate at present. SERRANO is represented to be willing to accept a Republic if PRIM agrees to it.... A Paris dispatch says Count DARU advises the people to vote affirmatively in May. Le Pays demands the expulsion of the Italian banker in Paris who contributed 100,000 francs to the anti-plebiscitum fund. M. THIERS advises the people not to vote.... M. ALEXANDRE THOMAS MARIE, President of the Assembly in 1848, died on Tuesday at the age of seventy-three.... The Sublime Porte has protested to the European Powers against the raising of a loan by the Viceroy of Egypt.... The Austrian and Hungarian Bishops, according to a London dispatch, have hastened their return to Rome to vote against infallibility. A Berlin dispatch says the other Powers will support the action of France regarding the decisions of the Council.... Count BISMARCK is convalescent. The treaty of commerce between North Germany and Mexico has been ratified.... The representations made to the Greek Government by European Powers have caused the resignation of the Greek War Minister.... The bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister was passed, in Committee, in the British House of Commons.... The Mordaunt divorce case was argued yesterday in London, and decision was reserved.... Several districts in Ireland have been "proclaimed," under the recent act to enforce the laws.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, during the early part of the session, speeches were made by Messrs. PRATT and MCCREERY in reference to the settlement of claims for property taken from loyal citizens of the South during the war for the use of the Government. A bill was reported, among others, to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, and to consolidate the Indian tribes under a territorial form of government. A Committee report was also received in favor of adopting the House bill fixing the time for the election of Representatives. The bill for enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment was made a special order next after the Franking bill. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the House bill relative to the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas. At 3½ P. M. the calendar of bills was taken up, and a number of a private character passed. The Senate adjourned at 4:40 P. M.

In the House, the Tariff debate again occupied the greater part of the morning, and an evening session, the various sections relating to iron being still under consideration. During the debate an announcement of the Richmond calamity was made, and a motion made to adjourn, which, after deliberation, was withdrawn. During the morning hour a long debate took place upon a bill reported, and finally passed, relieving certain persons in Texas from political disabilities. The question in dispute was in reference to the report of a General Amnesty bill, in the place of private bills of a similar nature. Several other bills of minor importance were also passed, and one introduced [illegible] roll call at the beginning of the session was negatived by a vote of 113 to 81. The evening session at 10 P. M. adjourned.

GENERAL.

The floor of the Court of Appeals in the Capitol at Richmond, Va., fell yesterday while the Court was in session on the Mayoralty case, precipitating hundreds of persons to the floor below, where, in the hall of the House of Delegates, a caucus of the conservative members of the Legislature was in session. Many persons were killed and wounded, and the wildest excitement prevailed while the victims were brought out of the building to Capitol-square. Among the killed are P. H. AYLETT, a leading lawyer; Dr. BROCK, editor of the Enquirer; [illegible] SAMUEL BATON, clerk of Mayor CHAHOON; Capt. CHARTERS, of the Fire Department; N. P. HOWARD, a lawyer; ARI LEVY, a Richmond merchant; a brother of Gen. SOMERVILLE, Senator BLAND, (colored.) Ex-Gov. WELLS was badly injured. About twenty members of the Legislature are believed to be killed or wounded. Later accounts bring the melancholy intelligence that fifty-nine persons were killed and about 117 wounded by this dreadful accident.

The Democratic State Convention, to nominate Judges of the Court of Appeals, met yesterday at Rochester. Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN called the Convention to order, and announcing that the duplicate organization would be dispensed with, called Judge GRAY, of Chemung, to the chair. On the completion of the organization the Convention nominated Hon. Sanford E. Church for Chief Judge, and William F. Allen of Oswego, Rufus W. Peckham of Albany, Charles A. Rapallo of New-York, and Martin Grover of Allegany, for Associate Justices.

A dispatch from Havana says Spanish reports are given of a nine hours' fight in the Macio Mountains, in which the insurgents under MODESTO DIAZ were defeated. Three battalions of Spanish troops were engaged.

Early yesterday morning Officer MAX, of Philadelphia, attempted to separate two men engaged in fighting, when both turned upon him and beat him severely. The officer used his revolver, at last, and shot both the ruffians dead. Their names are HUGH MCCULLOUGH and JAMES WALSH. They belonged to an organized gang who have given the Police much trouble, and the fight is believed to have been a sham in order to have a pretext for beating the policeman.

A stave-machine manufactory, in Rochester, was burned on Tuesday night, and MICHAEL PLUNKETT, the watchman, was burned to death.

The Alumni of Union College, at a banquet in St. Louis, on Tuesday night, passed a resolution in favor of the immediate publication of the writings of Dr. NOTT.

The City Council of St. Louis has increased the bonds of the City Treasurer from $50,000 to $500,000, and the salary from $3,000 to $4,000. The Committees of both political parties have recommended candidates for the office.

Ex-Alderman MESSINGER, of Boston, died in that city yesterday.

The Republican State Convention, to nominate Judges of the Court of Appeals, meets to-day in Rochester.

Mayor HALL yesterday appointed Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY City Controller and head of the Finance Department for the next five years, by virtue of the power conferred on him in the Tax Levy.

The McFarland case was continued in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday. The defense rested after the examination of Dr. HAMMOND, and the prosecution opened the case in rebuttal, calling HORACE GREELEY as the first witness.

The body of an unknown man has been found in a field, near Englewood, N. J., with his throat cut from ear to ear. The indications are strong that he was murdered, but by whom is, as yet, a mystery.

The Trial of Democracy.

The adjournment of the Legislature affords a legitimate opportunity for canvassing the acts of the party in power which we are not inclined to forego. After an interval of sixteen years, that party came into full political control of the State by means of a series of frauds upon the ballot-box which have no parallel in our political history. The Government of a great State was usurped in the most shameful manner, and a band of hungry politicians turned into every department of its administration. Under such circumstances it was not to be expected that any very high standard of political virtue would be adopted. We did expect, however, that a politic regard for their future interests would have held the Democratic Party up to at least an average of propriety. But we have been mistaken in that hope. The party has been on trial at Albany since the 1st of January, and is waiting for the popular verdict. When it shall be rendered, we feel confident that it will be one of condemnation.

We are told that the Legislature which has just adjourned has been exceptionally corrupt, and that it has achieved a bad eminence over its predecessors. Competent observers declare that there have been more buying and selling, more log-rolling, and more corrupt combinations than have been known at any previous session in twenty years. One explanation of this is doubtless to be found in the fact that the party has been so long in the minority and has accumulated so great a budget of necessities and griefs. The Legislature convened with an avowed purpose to reverse all the distinctive work of the Republican Party in the State, just as the Democracy asserted its intention of doing in Federal affairs, and as it would have done if SEYMOUR and BLAIR had been elected in 1868. The inharmonious feeling which was developed between the City and country representatives seemed to complicate matters, and rendered illegitimate influences necessary to accomplish certain things which had been determined upon.

As might have been anticipated, the most venal bargains were made between the advocates of various schemes of legislation to secure mutual success. There was a degree of open log-rolling going on during the whole session which was unprecedented, even at Albany. The way in which the Railroad Aid bills were passed was a good illustration of this. The local interests of each were used for all, regardless of principle or general interest. The same may be said of a great number of other bills. It is also asserted that large sums of money were used, and other forms of bribery resorted to, with very slight regard to secrecy. We do not mention these things with any idea that they are novel, but only to show that the Democratic Party is utterly and permanently unfit for power. Unfortunately, it is not to be denied that much corruption has been practiced at Albany under Republican rule; but we claim that it has never emanated from the councils of the party, nor been tolerated by the rank and file, as we know it has been with our adversaries.

The trial of the Democracy which has just ended has been most disastrous to them, and we feel certain that at the very next occasion for an expression of the popular will the party will be condemned. The prospect not only affords a salutary lesson to Republicans, but also presents an opportunity for retrieving their fortunes in the next canvass. With a moderate display of acumen and activity the Republicans can carry the State next November. Unless some new complications arise, which are not now discernible, that result is assured. The shrewdest political observers concede this at the same time that they admit the chief danger to lie in Washington. If Congress will but prove true to its duty, and respond to the pressing requirements of the country, New-York may be rescued from its present disgraceful control.

The Three Routes.

While hopefully awaiting the final result of the Darien explorations now in progress, we should remember that it is be unfavorable two resources are open to us for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by water, and so diverting the trade of China, Japan and the East Indies toward our own continent. There are two other possible routes besides that by the Isthmus of Darien, namely, that of Tehuantepec and that of Nicaragua. As regards the Tehuantepec plan, Mexico has certainly extended every facility. She has conceded to an American company the privilege of establishing interoceanic communication at that point by a railway, and now offers to add a similar privilege for a ship-canal. A resolution has consequently been submitted to the United States Senate to authorize the Secretary of War to detail a corps of engineers to make the necessary surveys with a view to practical work. It is greatly to be feared, however, that such a proceeding would prove futile. The length of this route, some two hundred miles, might be no insuperable obstacle; but on the summit level of the Tehuantepec transit, it is morally certain that there is not enough water to supply a ship-canal. A railway at this point may be feasible, but water communication is out of the question.

The Nicaragua project, on the other hand, has always been a favorite one with engineers because of its fine natural advantages. The two oceans here are not more than one hundred miles apart; but the configuration is such that the route as traversed would measure about twice that distance. It would begin, on the Atlantic side, on the Mosquito coast, at Greytown, starting from the mouth of the San Juan River. This is already navigable for small steamers throughout its whole length to Lake Nicaragua, although some work would be necessary in the region of the Castillo Rapids. Lake Nicaragua, a splendid inland fresh-water sea, enables the Pacific to be approached within fifteen miles, through which a ship-canal could be cut; or, if found more expedient, a canal could be carried northward to Lake Managua, and thence westward to Realejo. The Emperor NAPOLEON III., who has a keen eye for such enterprises, eloquently advocated this line in a pamphlet published before his election as President of the French Republic, and predicted in glowing terms the future magnificence of Nicaragua as becoming the portal, as it were, of all the rich commerce of the East that flows to the Christian civilization of Europe and America.

It is probable that in time all these routes will be to some extent availed of. There will doubtless be railways, that is to say, where there are no canals; for the Chinese and East Indian traffic, once deflected in this direction, will require all the facilities of transport that can well be supplied for it. Just as the original Pacific Railroad that we talked of may be multiplied in the sequel by four, or five, or even six, so the trans-Isthmian schemes that have so far found realization in the Panama Railroad, and the other Californian lines, will doubtless be represented at no remote day by as many means for rapidly transporting goods and passengers from one ocean to the other. The important point is that the United States should not be behind Europe in similar enterprises, and should have a far-seeing eye to consequences in whatever is authorized by their Government or undertaken by their people.

An Impending Danger.

When Mr. FERNANDO WOOD first publicly proposed to set up an independent government for the City of New-York, of which he privately proposed to be the ruler, he was met by a burst of incredulous laughter, and the plan was neatly folded up and laid away in the pigeon-holes of the past. Nobody thought then or since, except indeed a few admiring henchmen, that this notable project of the whilome Magnus Apollo of the local Democracy would ever end in anything but smoke. Yet there may be such a thing as overconfidence. The danger that comes slowly seems to most eyes no danger at all. Men are all too apt to be lulled into security, and to listen to the voice of the charmer until they are turned into beasts. Mr. WOOD was audacious, but there may be one more audacious than he. The devices his adroit mind failed to conceive, a more fertile and sagacious genius may turn to account in the most conclusive manner. Besides, admitting his exceeding cleverness, his case resembles that of the almost successful Man in the Iron Mask, in DUMAS' romance: "He wanted only us," said d'Artagnan, speaking for himself and his brother guardsmen at the grand dénouement. Mr. WOOD, perhaps, only wanted a powerful corporation like Erie at his back to have become King of Manhattan.

The people have been warned of the risks lurking in the growing power of huge corporations; but the danger draws near slowly, and hence gives little alarm. There are, however, other indications of peril that may come home more directly to popular experience. History teaches us that great men who have contemplated rising to supreme power, and who have succeeded in doing so, have bent their energies in the first place to gaining control over three things—the national purse, the national soldiery and the national pleasures. Now for a modern adventurer to prosper in a like effort, it might probably be another—considering the poetic tendencies of the age—to add to these three desiderata some control over the popular means of locomotion. Let us see how far these conditions have been attained by the hypothetical monarch our perhaps too sensitive apprehension sees looming in the future. As regards the common treasury, he has not had the chances of certain politicians, but the millions of his giant corporation, added to the fruitful rewards of many a skillful enterprise, may well outweigh even the frugal savings of a City official. But this is not all; for, by the ingenious substitution of corporators in the Stock Exchange act, pushed forward in Albany last week, it is clear that Wall-street itself is hereafter to be controlled in the same towering interest; so that untold gold may be thrown in the scale to swell the sums wielded by the Erie corporation at any critical moment when it shall be wanted. For the military element—and here public unwariness has nearly touched fatuity—the bristling battalions of the Ninth Regiment obey a Colonel who, in this dashing organization, has the choicest kind of nucleus for expansion, let exigencies take what shape they may. The amusement of the people will meanwhile be sumptuously provided for at the two theatres already under control, while others may be secured to give breadth and variety to a scheme of pleasure calculated to delight the senses and allay discontent. Finally, by the sway maintained not only over the Erie Road, but over lines running to Newport, Long Branch, and other resorts where influential citizens chiefly congregate, the means will be kept in hand to cut off or facilitate at an instant's warning their communication with the City.

This concentration of vast and diversified powers may be looked upon with an eye of levity, and our warning may be scouted as superfluous; but just such a massing of facilities, and just such an unsuspecting condition of the public mind, have repeatedly been the heralds of revolution; and as touching the occasional caprices of the chief actor in this possible drama, we must remember that BRUTUS is not the only great man in our annals who has thought fit to put an antic disposition on by way of mask to more weighty designs to come. The drama may turn out a farce, and all this dazzling splendor, this imposing accumulation of forces, may end in nothing save to amuse the crowd; but if so, there was scarcely ever such colossal preparation with so little result, or such whimsical disproportion of means to ends.

The Arcade Railroad Bill.

As there was money in the Arcade Railroad bill, the Legislature could not of course adjourn without its passage. The bill received a check after it was received from the Senate on the first motion to take it up out of its order, because, doubtless, some particular act had been neglected; but all difficulties were composed, and while a little before the House was immovable, it became so determined, that no parliamentary tactics could arrest its passage. The Speaker, with the sound of the vote in its favor still ringing in his ears, told the House that it had discharged its trusts "with fidelity, with honesty, with integrity!"

The character of the legislation of the State conforms to that of the representative, and as one sinks in the descending scale the other becomes equally degraded. The only bills which pass freely are grants to the Roman Catholic institutions. To these the doors are readily opened on "golden hinges moving," but all others must pay some one, and there is scarcely a limit to the grants which may thus be obtained. It has come to this, then, that parties outside fix the precise scope of legislation, on the ground that they must have what they pay for to the lobby. The painstaking interest that used to be manifested in the Legislature to perfect the phraseology of acts,—to guard all interests, even those of the weak and obscure, and to protect the community from wrong,—are no longer the motives of action. The hope, expressed by the Speaker in his parting words, "that God will spare us to long years of usefulness," was spoken to the House of Assembly, with its corrupt and shameless invasion of private rights fresh before the State!

The theory upon which persons are named in acts intended to create corporations is this, that they should distribute the stock of the corporation among the community on the basis of a subscription open to all. But this act makes the corporators specified the incorporation, and bestows upon them complete existence in advance of any stock subscription. As this has been doubted by strangers to the bill, and is important, it ought to be carefully examined. The bill, after stating that the fifty-seven persons named in it, their assigns and successors, are created a body corporate, calls for an election of thirteen directors within ninety days from the passage of the act, who are to manage "its business affairs and property." The fifth section provides: "Said Board of Directors shall be elected by the persons named as corporators in the first section of the bill. * * After said first election, the directors shall be elected annually by the stockholders." The provision in section 19, that no ground shall be disturbed under the act, except below Wall-street, until the whole amount of ten millions of dollars shall have been subscribed, and twenty per cent. paid in, was intended as a legislative recognition of the complete right of the corporation to organize and to proceed below Wall-street instantaneously, and without stock subscription. The Bowling-green can be taken under assessment, and at nominal damages, immediately; but the surface area of the Battery may not be taken until Commissioners (any two of whom may act) appointed, one by the Governor, one by the Mayor and one by the Commissioner of Public Works, shall have indicated it by metes and bounds; but this does not apply to the excavation underneath. But the appointment of these Commissioners may be compelled in order to enable the Company to acquire the title to the surface area, which they may do to the extent of five hundred by one hundred feet, in addition to what may be pierced underneath.

There is no example of an act of this description which names all the corporators and makes to them a distinct grant of property and rights. If this can be done to fifty-seven persons it can be done to one or a few. The residue of our parks, and whatever avenues may be left, if there are any which the covert clauses of the bill do not embrace, may be taken by the first lot of speculators who are willing to pay the Legislature for the privilege. The act makes a free gift of City property to specified persons under the cloak of a corporate character. It involves the assertion of a principle of the utmost danger. Every park is exposed by it, not only here, but elsewhere; for the pernicious example of New-York will be followed by other communities, and will greatly discourage the tendency toward the creation of the breathing-places which the public now demand. What can be more flagrant than the legislative declaration contained in this act that the use of our parks for depot buildings, which shut out light and air, is "consistent with the uses" for which the City holds these places of recreation?

The bill is now in the hands of Gov. HOFFMAN, who is competent to understand its provisions and who will see that it is the commencement of a new inroad upon sacred rights. We look to him for the protection of interests which to New-York are vital.

Gov. Hoffman's Veto.

The veto message sent to the Assembly on Tuesday by Gov. HOFFMAN is strong, not only in its logic, but also in the scathing rebuke to the Legislature which it contains. In behalf of the general interest, as well as of the principle involved, we thank the Governor for his action. The influences which were arrayed in favor of the Railroad Aid bills were exceedingly powerful, and came from such a variety of sources that it required not a little courage to disregard and defy them. That fact enhances our admiration for Gov. HOFFMAN's stamina and adherence to principle. He doubtless appreciated fully the danger to himself as well as to the party he represents, which was involved. There are thousands of ardent friends of the several roads seeking aid who will carry their resentments into political action, and who will treasure them up against Gov. HOFFMAN, to be used whenever he shall again seek popular favor. Of course, such feelings are unworthy, and will not be acted upon by any fair-minded person, but human nature is retaliatory, and we do not doubt that Gov. HOFFMAN will soon have a personal experience of the fact.

With good citizens generally he will, however, be strengthened by this veto. He certainly ought to be. The budget of bills which he refused to sanction formed a scandalous piece of legislation from beginning to end, besides being indefensible on principle. It involved a raid on the Treasury to the extent of nearly five millions of dollars, in favor of purely local interests, and at a time when the people are laboring under a fearful depression of financial and material interests. The arguments used in behalf of the bills were weak and specious. They were such as might be used with equal force in favor of almost any scheme of local improvement and development. Such a precedent, once firmly established, and involving so large an amount, would stimulate similar enterprises in every direction, which could with difficulty be resisted. It would furnish a good argument for all new-comers after State aid, which does not now exist. The sections of the State not directly benefited by the construction of the roads to which they are forced to contribute, could not fairly be denied similar requests in their behalf, and the result would be the ultimate financial ruin of the State.

We were somewhat surprised at the meek reception of the vetoes by the Legislature, for we had heard it stated that the friends of the roads were in sufficient force to pass the bills over the Executive, and that they were prepared and determined to do so promptly. It seems, however, that this must have been bravado on their part, intended for effect only, for not the slightest effort was made in that direction. We trust that we have now had an end of these schemes—that they will not be revived next Winter, despite the confident assertions to the contrary now indulged in by their promoters.

It is all very well to call the roll of the House of Representatives, in order to frighten the absentees—but when all the members are collected together, what is the use of it? Who will lead them in their duties? We are in the fifth month of the session, and the same story has come back from Washington—all play and no work. Of course some bills have been passed. But the most important questions of the day have all been either utterly neglected, or made the subject of endless discussions, which seem destined only to bewilder all who take part in them, and still more all who attempt to read them. When we come to reckon up the work actually done, what is there to show? Can Gen. SCHENCK, who is whipping up the absentees, make them stick to business when he has brought them together once more?

People who supposed that the Coercion bill for Ireland was only intended for show and not for use will be undeceived by the telegram which we publish this morning. Several districts in Ireland have already been "proclaimed," and are consequently liable to all the provisions of one of the most cruel acts passed during the present generation. In those proclaimed districts there is scarcely an arbitrary and tyrannical deed which is not henceforth possible. A man who is caught astride his own horse after dark may be arrested and shut up in prison—a newspaper may be seized—anybody may be compelled to swear against his neighbor. And the Irish Land bill, which was to heal the wrongs of centuries—where is that? Still dragging its slow course through the House of Commons. Can Mr. GLADSTONE hope to preserve his fame when this is the poor result of all his "pledges?"

Both Houses of Congress are reported to be averse to an increase of the army to 35,000 men, as has been proposed, in view of an apprehended Indian war. We are inclined to question the necessity or expediency of doing so. It would be opposed to the declared policy with which Congress set out of retrenching in every possible way. What we need more than anything else so far as the army is concerned is permanency. The service is in danger of being injured by the uncertainty and anxiety in which it is kept. The continual tinkering which is being done is calculated to destroy its efficiency, and is a great injustice to the officers. If any radical changes are demanded—which we very much doubt—they should be made at once, and an assurance should be given that it may be relied upon as permanent, at least as long as no special emergency arises.

The Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for Justices of the Court of Appeals, which convened yesterday, at Rochester, seemed to be controlled by a very unusual disposition toward harmony. It got to work with very little delay, and disposed of the Chief-Justiceship very shortly. The nomination of Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH seemed to have been settled in advance, and was made by a very flattering vote. The selection is an excellent one, and if the Republican Convention to-day shall make as good a one, we shall be more than satisfied. There certainly seems to be a disposition on both sides to select good men, which in view of the important interests involved, is most commendable. With regard to the Judiciary we are not inclined to hold strictly to party allegiance, although, everything being equal, we should prefer our own political household. The remark which was made in the Convention yesterday by one of the delegates, to the effect that politics should not be forgotten in making such nomination, was out of place, and had far better have been omitted. There was a report yesterday that Judge COMSTOCK had peremptorily declined a second position on the ticket, but there are those who desire to have been put in nomination as one of the Associate Justices, and they deny his reported refusal to accept.

An inspector of public buildings is an officer much needed in more cities than one. If there had been such an officer in Richmond, and he had performed his duty, the disaster we report today would never have occurred. A large crowd assembled in the upper portion of the Capitol building to hear a judicial decision. In a moment the floor gave way, and the spectators fell through to the House of Delegates, more than twenty being killed or severely wounded in the fall, while upward of two hundred were injured. There are many buildings in which crowds assemble liable to the same kind of accident almost any day. Would it be too much trouble to have a proper inspection of them made from time to time?

The Assembly Railroad Committee at Albany could not resist the temptation of having a fling at Mr. BURT before bidding him farewell. It therefore made a report to the effect that Mr. BURT put "an important paper" into his pocket without the consent of the Committee. Now, this "important paper" was nothing more nor less than a speech of Mr. CROUCH, the champion of the Erie Ring, and the said speech was so little a secret that it appeared in some shape or other in most of the New-York papers the following morning. Mr. BURT was distinctly told to take this precious speech and read it for his private edification during the evening—and afterward this charge was trumped up against him. We warned him some time ago to look out for tactics calculated to make him stare. Now he has had a sample of them—and it is to be hoped he likes it. His friends, however, need not suppose that the accusation was ever intended to do more than make him feel uncomfortable, and perhaps induce him to resign a very unpleasant office.

M. DE LESSEPS now acknowledges in his report of the Suez Canal, printed in Galignani, that of over 146,000 tons already borne through it, over 68,000 tons were in British bottoms, and he congratulates himself and the shareholders that the dock-yards of England are building and transforming vessels every day to take advantage of the new thoroughfare. The Frenchmen are no doubt very happy to let John Bull go in for the lion's share in her old way; and as regards that other vast project of the Darien Canal, at which he now scowls so impressively, it may be safely prophesied that in the end he will go through it as cheerfully as the rest, paying his way, as usual, very handsomely.

Mr. LOWE's annual financial statement is generally pronounced to be a "humdrum" affair. The national accounts of Great Britain are in a state which must be satisfactory to the people, for they show that money is pouring in from all directions. Last year the receipts from taxation were upward of £75,260,000,—as Mr. LOWE said, the largest revenue ever raised in England with the exception of the three last years of the French war. The revenue from stamps, from excise, from income and property tax, considerably exceeded the amount estimated. This elasticity is attributed by Mr. LOWE, partly to the cheapness of corn, but still more to the system which he introduced of substituting excise duties for assessed taxes. He wishes to apply the same principle to the collection of the income and house taxes. The collectors, it appears, are "utterly indifferent to the interests of the Exchequer," and are often illiterate and corrupt. It is much better for a man to go to an office and make a proper return of his income, and pay his tax there and then upon it. Nobody seems to understand precisely what Mr. LOWE is driving at, except, as the Spectator says, that he "means to glean with a much finer rake." Surely he does not propose that people shall pay income tax before they have earned any income! And yet that seems to be the drift of his allusion to the licenses. For the present he lightens the general burden of taxation by four millions—we have already explained in what way. The Budget, take it altogether, has disappointed the British public, who think that Mr. LOWE has made a very poor use of his opportunities.

It was a very safe prediction to make that the Tribune would lose the control of its senses before the McFarland trial came to an end. The "galled jade" has "winced" to an extent which has made it the talk of the town. When the volatile philosopher of the Tribune begins to scream out, "You're a liar," everybody knows that he has been driven into a corner. It is his last resource. Still, it is a pity that in the present tempest he is allowing the Tribune to dictate to the jury on the McFarland trial the verdict they shall return. The paper is constantly doing this by all sorts of innuendoes. For instance, it took up yesterday a murder case tried in St. Louis, and says that one of the witnesses testified on the question of insanity "with a nice distinction not unfamiliar to legal gentlemen retained for the defense in such cases." Having thus established an indirect reference to the McFarland affair, it goes on to argue: "The one doctrine appears to be that a man may be sane enough until he commits a murder; but that the very fact of his having killed somebody, mysteriously changes his whole previous career into that of a maniac." There is something infamous about this attempt to influence the minds of a jury in whose hands the life of a fellow creature is placed. After Mr. RICHARDSON's death, the Tribune published a series of extracts from provincial papers with ferocious headings of its own, such as "Let the Murderer Swing," and so forth. It is now repeating an outrage which will be even more revolting to the public mind than the spectacle of a "Republican editor" offering himself for sale to Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY.

WASHINGTON.

Removal of Political Disabilities from Officers in Texas—A Scene in the House—The Postal Telegraph—The Feeling in San Domingo—Testimony in the Georgia Bribery Case—Hearings in Committees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A scene which convulsed the House occurred this morning, during the consideration of a little bill from the Reconstruction Committee, which removes the disabilities from certain officers in Texas, who are required to take the oath of office upon the inauguration of the State Government. There was, first, a long wrangle as to the regularity of the report of the bill, it having been agreed to individually by a majority of the Committee, instead of being considered regularly in Committee. The House decided to entertain it, however, and FERNANDO WOOD's captious objections were silenced. Pending the reading of the engrossed bill, a partisan debate on the general question of amnesty sprang up, in which BROOKS, COX and MORGAN took prominent part. On this question Mr. COVODE always has a Scriptural illustration, which he relates with great unction, of the danger of granting pardon to enemies. While Mr. FARNSWORTH was speaking, COVODE was "set up" by some members in his vicinity, and obtained the floor for the purpose of preaching to his Democratic brethren. In a high, shrill tone he began to relate the misfortune which befell Ahab, King of Israel, who was seduced by false prophets and slain; and then he warned them, too, of the fate of Ahab's sons—more numerous, he said, than those of the gentleman from New-York—who, to the number of seventy, were beheaded by the Syrians. This lecture brought down the house, and the hilarity was much increased by the remark of MORGAN, of Ohio, when COVODE sat down, that he didn't think his party could be benefited by the devil quoting Scripture. The bill then passed the House, and before 4 o'clock it had passed the Senate, been enrolled and sent to the President for signature. Inasmuch as the Legislature of Texas meets today, and as some of the gentlemen named in the bill are officers thereof, this relief is very timely, and is due in the main to the efforts of the Texas delegation in the two Houses.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph met this morning and listened to a very interesting statement from ex-Minister HARRINGTON, as to the working of the system in Switzerland, where it has been in operation since 1852, and where it has met with a greater degree of success than in any other country. Mr. HUBBARD made a speech of an hour in advocacy of his bill, and will conclude to-morrow. The Chairman was requested to notify the officers of the Western Union of the desire of the Committee to give them a hearing.

THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE.

The further discussion of the bill to establish a Bureau of Justice in the House today, developed the fact that it is regarded with much favor, and will undoubtedly pass. The principal objection seems to be against including the Judge Advocates of the War and Navy Departments; but that will probably not impede the passage of the bill, upon which Mr. JENCKES will move the previous question to-morrow.

FEELING IN SAN DOMINGO.

The intelligence received here by the last arrival from San Domingo is of an encouraging character. The following is an extract from a letter of a prominent native merchant at Santo Domingo City:

SAN DOMINGO, April 17.—The Spanish steamer from Havana called here on the 12th, bringing the news of the treaty having been rejected by the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Senate. It caused a very alarming impression, more so because it came accompanied by mischievous and false interpretations of the state of affairs at Washington, all gotten up by the enemies to our Government, and to annexation. Fortunately next day, the 13th, in came the Tybee, with a true and real account of all that had occurred with regard to the treaty; and as soon as it was spread over the town everybody felt more lively, and hopes for the future were more buoyant. You will have heard of some disturbances having taken place at Puerto Plata, but they amounted to very little—tranquility was promptly restored. As for CABRAL and his doings in the South, it is always the same thing. His position is what it was two years ago, and were it not for the help he gets from his friends the Haytiens, in spite of all the promises made by the Haytien Government to Admiral POOR, his career would have come to an end long since. The political state of affairs is good, and there is nothing to fear at present. Official dispatches have been received from AZUA. The Haytien Gen. GREGOIRE, with others, had been taken prisoners by the Government troops. In the Cibao district everything was quiet. Not only the people of San Domingo, but the islands in general are awaiting with anxiety the ratification of the treaty. I have letters from St. Thomas merchants wishing to know when it will take place, as such an act is considered as the first step toward welfare and progress in all the West Indies.

The subject of taking up the San Domingo treaty was considered by some of its friends in the Senate today, in an informal manner, and it is probable that the treaty will be called up again next week and pressed to a conclusion.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDIES.

The Select Committee on the Decline of American Tonnage met this morning and further discussed some of the steam-line subsidy projects before them, and which they intend to report favorably as soon as the Committee shall be called. Col. SMITH, of New-York, had a hearing in favor of the subsidizing of the line of steamers from New-York to Vera Cruz, touching at Havana and Sisal. The Mexican Government subsidizes this line at present to the extent of $22,000 per month, but it is found insufficient, and they ask a subsidy from the United States.

THE GEORGIA BRIBERY CASE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, today, in the investigation of the alleged Georgia bribery case, examined three witnesses, two of them being the proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Messrs. SYKES and GARDINER, and a clerk of the same establishment. They were questioned as to the cashing by them from time to time of large checks of Gov. BULLOCK. The Committee, it appears, obtained from Riggs' Bank in this city, drafts to the amount of several thousand dollars, which were paid by this company. They testified that Gov. BULLOCK was a guest of the hotel for some months, and that they cashed his drafts for several thousand dollars since March 4, and that was all they knew about the matter. Those friendly to Gov. BULLOCK say that he was under very heavy expense in bringing a delegation from the State here, upward of thirty in number, &c., and in paying all their expenses while in the city. A member of the Committee stated to-night that so far nothing has been in evidence tending to criminate any one, or to show that improper means had been used to influence legislation.

NATURALIZATION OF VESSELS.

The Joint Committee on Commerce of the Senate and House, in reference to the registration and naturalization of vessels, met this morning, and heard a long argument from Mr. FORBES, the steam-boat builder of Boston, in reference to American shipping generally. He has a project relative to the Government buying iron steam-ships and running them, which he unfolded to the Committee. No action was taken on the subject. Another meeting will be held next week.

THE LAKES AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. BUTLER, of Nebraska, will appear before the Committee on Commerce of the House, to-morrow, in favor of the proposed water communication [illegible]

mission between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan. The amount required for this work is upward of four millions of dollars, and there is not much probability that the work will be undertaken this session of Congress.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate did some good work today on the calendar. More than a dozen bills were passed, mostly of a private character, however. During the morning hour, Senator PRATT made a speech in favor of remunerating the Southern loyalists, whose property was taken during the late war for Quartermaster and Commissary supplies. Mr. McCREERY made a speech in reply, advocating the payment of all claims, whether of loyal people or not, which was for more political effect, and the subject dropped.

SERIOUS INDIAN TROUBLES IMMINENT.

Gen. SHERMAN has received no information later than what has been published, from the Indian country. The Sioux, it appears, have had their war dance, and are now certainly on the war path. Their number is estimated at 3,000. The troops are en route to the scene of operations, and it is thought that their appearance will quell the insurrection. The President and Secretary of War agree with Gen. SHERMAN in thinking that it will be necessary to maintain a strong force on the frontier this Summer to maintain order.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Collector JOHN L. THOMAS, of Baltimore, and a number of other prominent Maryland Republicans, have been here today making arrangements in reference to the coming campaign in that State, and the proper enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment there. In the Senate today the bill of the Judiciary Committee enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment was placed on the calendar of special orders, which insures its consideration at an early day.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE INCOME TAX.

The President is misrepresented by those papers who say that he is opposed to the continuation of the income tax. He has said no such thing, but adheres to the views he has held from the first, to wit: that the rate of the tax ought to be reduced, and the amount of exemption increased, so as to relieve the tax of its oppressive features. But inasmuch as there are many other taxes which should be abated in any event, and which bear directly on transportation and business, the President is of the opinion that we cannot afford to strike off the thirty-six millions yielded by the income, in addition to the other reductions which are imperative. He will, therefore, be found by anybody who chooses to inquire, in favor of continuing the tax in a modified form, relieved of those features which bear harshly upon the business men and men of small income.

THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee did not consider the Funding bill today, but took up the Tariff instead, for the purpose of striking out some of their previously agreed propositions on iron and manufactures of iron, especially where the rate is increased or the classification changed, so as to avoid the tenacious and unlimited debate which occurs on every paragraph which is changed from the present law in the upward direction. This will undoubtedly have the effect to expedite the consideration of the bill somewhat. Today the usual slow progress was made. Mr. ALLISON's motion to strike out the paragraph increasing the duty on sheet and plate iron, which was pending from last night, was carried. This leaves the duty on both classes of this iron the same as now—a cent and a half per pound. A long and sharp debate followed on the next paragraph: Hoop-iron, including cotton-ties, in which the Southern members took a leading part. The bill proposed to fix it at two and a half cents per pound, but on motion of Gen. LOGAN it was fixed at one and three-quarters. The motion of Mr. BUCKLEY, of Alabama, to make it one and a half, failed by only two votes, 58 to 60. At the evening session the first paragraph in the iron list which has not been changed from the rate reported by the Committee, was reached and passed. It was that on angle iron and iron rolled or hammered in forms of T, L, and H, one and a quarter cents per pound. This is no change from the present rate. On the next paragraph the question of railroad iron was prematurely brought in, and led to a stormy discussion. Mr. BENJAMIN moved to fix the duty at sixty cents per hundred pounds, saying that as this article was not in the bill he presumed the Committee intended to leave the duty as at present, to wit: seventy cents per hundred pounds. In this he was mistaken, as on the next page it is included under the following:

"On iron of any size or description, not included, embraced or enumerated in this act, one cent per pound."

This increases the rate thirty cents per hundred pounds. After half an hour of very acrimonious discussion, Gen. SCHENCK sought to close the debate. The Committee rose for this purpose, when the Democrats became indignant and resorted to filibustering to force an extension of the time for discussion. They prevented a quorum on the demand for the previous question, and succeeded in getting the yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn. Finally, without concluding the question, the House adjourned.

THE RICHMOND DISASTER.

The announcement of the terrible calamity at Richmond in the House, today, produced a deep feeling of sorrow and sadness. The inquiries as to the number and names of the killed and wounded were incessant, and their mention struck closely home to many hearts, who had been associated in business, politics or war, with the victims of the catastrophe.

PERSONAL.

Lord WALTER CAMPBELL, son of the Duke of ARGYLE, and CYRUS W. FIELD, called at the White House today, but were unable to see the President, owing to press of business. The President leaves here for New-York to-morrow morning. He will probably go to West Point, and return to Washington on Monday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs by circular that every passenger arriving at any port of the United States from a foreign port, is required to make a brief but comprehensive and truthful statement of the number of his or her trunks, bags and other pieces of baggage, of contents of each, and of articles upon his or her person. Such statement must be made on a blank designated "Passenger Baggage Declaration." To avoid detention in landing such statement should be carefully prepared before the arrival, so as to be promptly delivered to the revenue officer upon demand. The numbers of the several pieces of baggage will be given in proper places and their contents entered under two heads, first, baggage not dutiable; second, dutiable merchandise. Upon arrival the declaration will be delivered to the revenue officer. Any piece of baggage containing over $500 worth of dutiable merchandise will not be delivered on board, but sent to a public store for examination and appraisement. All baggage is subject to actual and thorough examination, and the persons of all passengers are liable to be searched. Any fraud on the part of passengers, any concealment of fact or secreting of articles in the trunk, &c., or on the person, or attempt to bribe a revenue officer, will render the baggage liable to detention and confiscation, and subject the owners to other legal penalties; any complaint against revenue officers in the discharge of their duties, must be made to the Collector of the Port, who will promptly investigate all charges made.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today: Richard H. Beall, to be Surveyor of Customs at Nottingham, Md.; Ernest W. Farr, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New-Hampshire.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia; Dr. J. F. Gilbut, of San Francisco, Hon. A. Landon, of Michigan; E. C. Voules, of London, and David Lyman, Esq., of Connecticut, are at the Astor House. Gen. A. S. Buford, of Virginia; Hon. H. G. Fant, of Washington, and J. W. Davies, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Judge Cooley, of Washington, Gen. M. D. Hardin, of the United States Army, and Hon. J. S. Newbold, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House; Hon. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Hon. J. Doullard, of Buffalo, and Major J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Hon. G. M. Winslow, of Boston, John W. McMillan, [illegible], of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 27.

On motion of Mr. RICE, a Committee of Conference was ordered on the House bill relating to Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts to United States Courts, and for other purposes.

It provides that whenever any case in any civil or criminal suit may be pending in any Court of any State, against any person, in which case such person shall intend to make any defense based upon the authority of a law of the United States, or of any Department of the Government, such person shall be entitled, upon compliance with certain prescribed forms, to have the suit transferred to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which it is pending.

Mr. McDONALD, from the Committee on Territories, reported with amendments the bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, and consolidate the Indian tribes under a Territorial Government.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report upon fixing the time for the election of Representatives and delegates in the Congress of the United States, postponing indefinitely the Senate bills, and in favor of the House bill on the same subject.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill to incorporate the connecting railways of Washington, D. C.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, introduced a bill to extend until July, 1876, the letters of patent issued to RICHARD M. HOE. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

ENFORCING THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEWART desired to have the bill for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment made a special order.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, desired it to be understood that as soon as the pending calendar was gone through with, he would move to take up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. FERRY said the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment would occasion considerable debate, and could as well be acted upon at any time during the session. The third section, in effect repealed every Registry law in the United States. He would vote for the bill, but thought other equally pressing business should not be pushed aside. He called for the yeas and nays on the motion to make the bill a special order.

Mr. STEWART desired to have the bill passed, so as to be made operative in time for certain State elections soon to be held.

Messrs. EDMUNDS and CONKLING favored the motion of Mr. STEWART, which was then agreed to—yeas 30, nays 12.

The CHAIR announced that the bill would come up in order as soon as the first special order, the Franking bill, was disposed of.

SETTLEMENT OF WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. PRATT, on leave, then addressed the Senate upon the principle involved in the bill for the settlement of claims for Quartermaster and Commissary stores furnished to or taken by the United States within the States in rebellion during the late war. He said that much of the property and subsistence given to the torch in furtherance of the Government policy during the war, in various portions of the South, belonged to men who not only adhered to the Union, but were all the time within the Union ranks fighting to uphold it. In some instances this property was not destroyed, but sold, and the proceeds converted into the United States Treasury, and the owners had not been compensated to the extent of one cent. These claimants were at the bar of the Senate demanding justice, and it was for the Senate to say what would be done with their case. He detailed various instances of hardship and proceeded to review the objections to the payment of these claims. The main objection was that by reason of the rebellion having assumed the magnitude of a public war, all persons within the rebel jurisdiction were to be regarded as constructive enemies, and that property taken within these limits before the supremacy of the law was re-established, was to be regarded as prize of war, for which, whether sold and the proceeds paid into the Treasury, or destroyed outright, the Government ought not to make compensation. But the advocates of this theory could not make distinction between public war, as between nations and civil war, as between members of the same society, otherwise called a mixed war, being public on the part of the established Government, and private on the part of the people resisting its authority. While the Rebels were recognized as belligerent *de facto*, they were not so recognized *de jure*, because to concede the latter would be to make them, instead of traitors, an independent nation; and, if upon considerations of humanity and policy, the lives of traitors were spared, why should not the Government, upon like considerations, hasten to make good the losses of its friends who were stripped of their property by itself, while they were fighting to uphold it? He then referred to various acts of Congress to illustrate the distinction between loyal men and rebels which had marked the legislation of Congress during the war. He said that within the revolted States there had been 48,073 white enlistments, and 93,346 colored enlistments for our army, making a total of 141,419 persons who enlisted in the Union service in the South, whom it was now proposed to treat as constructive enemies.

Mr. McCREERY announced his willingness to go much further than Senator PRATT, who, he thought, occupied a half-way position. He would move to strike out the word "loyalty" wherever it occurred in the bill, which would make it more extended in its operations. He hoped neither the motion nor reasons in support of it would fall harshly upon the ears of the Senate. It was time for statesmen of the country to engage in measures to promote the prosperity and welfare of the whole people, but that object would not be attained by a discriminating law. If party success was to be regarded as paramount to all other considerations, sound policy would dictate the necessity of milder measures toward the Southern people, for conciliation followed kindness as naturally as alienation followed revenge.

The bill was then laid aside and the calendar was proceeded with and a number of private bills were passed.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, called up the House bill for the removal of political disabilities of certain members of the Texas Legislature. The bill was passed.

The Senate then at 4:40 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCHENCK moved a call of the House, which was negatived; yeas 54, nays 113.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. KERR, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for additional terms of the United States Courts at New-Albany and Evansville, Ind. Passed.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill giving construction to a provision of the act of April 20, 1870, in reference to the more efficient government of the rebel States. Passed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing disabilities from Charles J. Stockbridge, Charles E. Bollis, Hugh C. McIntire, George T. Haswell, Camillus Jones, James G. Seawell, John D. Jones, L. W. Cooper and John G. Scott, all of Texas.

Mr. WOOD made the objection that the bill had not been considered by the Committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH had read an indorsement on the bill by a majority of the Committee, including three of the four Democratic members, consenting to its being reported.

The Speaker put the question to the House whether the bill should be received as the report of the Reconstruction Committee, and it was so ordered.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, asked when the Reconstruction Committee would present a general bill on the subject.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he was prepared to support such a bill at any moment; but he was only acting as Chairman of the Committee in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts.

Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, moved to include the name of H. B. SIMMONDS, Texas. Agreed to.

Mr. PETERS moved to include the name of RICHARD JORDAN, of Texas, formerly of Maine. Agreed to.

Mr. COX declared for himself and his colleague, Mr. BROOKS, who opposed these partial bills, that they were in favor, as the great body of the House was, of a general system of amnesty. These bills were confessedly got up for the purpose of enabling men to take office, and were nothing more nor less than premiums given to certain parties for their profligacy in politics. The negroes of the South were far more generous toward their white brethren than the House of Representatives was. He would rather trust their kindness of heart and their generosity of disposition than he would trust the white representatives, who were postponing and postponing till the day of judgment.

Mr. MORGAN condemned the course of the two gentlemen from New-York (COX and BROOKS) in reference to the Disability bills, and he wanted the fact to go to the country that only two or three gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House objected to the removal of political disabilities from the people of the South.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, said that he did not object to the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. MORGAN—Yes, Sir, you do. You object incessantly. You have never lost an opportunity to object. I know that you have taken the ground of wanting a bill of general amnesty; but nevertheless you have constantly and persistently objected to the removal of disabilities from the Southern people.

Mr. BROOKS said it was well known that he had been in the very front rank of those who desired to remove individual disabilities, but he found them in the main removals for party purposes, while those who belonged to the Democratic Party were refused removals of their disabilities. He believed that the hour had come for universal amnesty, from what he heard say in Southern negro Legislatures; he would rather trust for amnesty to the Americans of the South than he would to the majority of the House. The whole object of his policy in opposing bills for individual amnesty had been to awaken and arouse the attention of the House to the injustice of that mode of procedure, and to procure early action for the removal of all disabilities.

After further discussion the bill was passed without a division.

ANOTHER LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Sub-committee of Elections, made a report in the election case from the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana, that there was no lawful election in that district, and that neither GEORGE W. MCCRANIE, FRANK MOREY nor P. J. KENNEDY was entitled to the seat. He gave notice that he would call up the report to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The House then went to the business of the morning hour, being the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Retrenchment to establish a Department of Justice. [The bill, of which a synopsis was given in yesterday's proceedings, is a consolidation of two bills prepared and introduced by Messrs. JENCKES and LAWRENCE.]

Mr. JENCKES addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. It was further advocated by Mr. LAWRENCE.

During the discussion the morning hour expired.

THE TARIFF.

[illegible]

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, the pending paragraph being that taxing sheet or plate iron not glazed or polished, which paragraph Mr. ALLISON had moved to strike out.

Mr. SCHENCK said the Committee of Ways and Means did not object to its being struck out. The paragraph was struck out.

The next paragraph was that taxing iron hoops and cotton ties made of hoop-iron cut to lengths, all sizes and descriptions, two and a half cents per pound.

Mr. BUCKLEY moved to reduce the tax to one cent per pound. He advocated it in the cotton interest, the use of iron hoops for binding bales diminishing materially the rate of insurance on cotton.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment, but was willing to agree to two cents per pound, which was only one-quarter of a cent more than the duty on hoops.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

The proceedings were interrupted to allow Mr. PLATT to announce the calamity which occurred this morning at Richmond, Va., by the falling of the floor of the Court-room in which the decision was being announced on the question of the constitutionality of the Enabling act. He read a dispatch just received by him stating that there were nearly forty persons killed and a very large number wounded, including Gov. WELLS, fatally, and since reported dead. Mr. COX suggested that, as after such intelligence the House was in no condition to transact business, it had better adjourn. Mr. SCHENCK said the intelligence was very sad and distressing, but he did not think the House could do any good in the matter by adjourning. Mr. COX withdrew the suggestion.

THE TARIFF DEBATE RESUMED.

The discussion on Mr. BUCKLEY's amendment was resumed.

Mr. LOGAN moved to make it one and a half cents, which was rejected by a vote of 58 to 60.

Mr. LOGAN then moved to make it one and three-quarters cents, which was agreed to.

Mr. BUCKLEY's amendment as thus amended was agreed to.

Mr. CONNOR moved to strike out the paragraph, which, he said, would leave the tax as it stands at present, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, equal to about one and a half cent. per pound. The increase of the duty would be a blow at the Southern section of the country.

Without disposing of the motion, the Committee at 4½ o'clock took a recess until 7½ o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee of the Whole resumed its session on the Tariff bill at 7½ o'clock, (Mr. WHEELER in the chair,) the pending paragraph as amended being:

"On iron hoops, and on cotton ties made of hoop iron, cut to lengths, all sizes and descriptions, one and three-fourth cents per pound."

After discussion, the motion to strike out the paragraph was rejected—61 to 88.

The next paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, modified so as to read:

"On all iron rolled or hammered in shapes, and on iron known as angle iron, whether in T, L and H or in other forms than round, square or flat, not otherwise provided for, but not including iron rails for railroads, one and a quarter cents per pound."

Mr. BURCHARD moved to make the tax $20 per ton, and advocated this amendment.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. TOWNSEND and was rejected.

Various other amendments were rejected.

The Committee then rose in order to have debate closed.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to close the debate in half a minute.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to extend the time to fifteen minutes, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested a compromise on ten minutes.

Messrs. HOLMAN, ELDRIDGE and other Democrats rejected the proposed compromise.

Mr. SCHENCK—Very well. Then you won't have any time.

Mr. HOLMAN's motion was rejected on a vote by yeas and nays.

The motion to stop debate in half a minute was agreed to, and the House again went into Committee.

Mr. COX moved a proviso, that no duty under the paragraph shall exceed fifty per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved as an amendment, that it shall not exceed thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Both amendments were rejected, and the Committee passed on to the next paragraph, which, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, was modified so as to read:

"On railway splice-bars, side-bars, fish-plates, and finger-bars, punched or unpunched, one and one-half cents per pound; on wrought iron, railway-chairs, frogs and frog-points of iron, two cents per pound."

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to add to it:

"On railroad iron made to pattern and fitted to be laid down, sixty cents per 100 pounds."

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to reduce it to fifty cents.

After argument by Messrs. INGERSOLL, BENJAMIN and ARCHER in favor of cheap railroad iron, and by Messrs. KELLEY against the amendments, Mr. INGERSOLL's amendment was rejected by 51 to 66.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that the Committee rise in order to close the debate.

Several MEMBERS—No, no. This is the most important part of the bill.

The Committee rose and Mr. SCHENCK moved to close the debate on the pending paragraph in ten minutes and moved the previous question.

Messrs. COX, ELDRIDGE and INGERSOLL rose simultaneously to move an adjournment.

The Speaker *pro tem.* declined to entertain the motion while the House was being counted.

On a count by the Chair there was no quorum voting, and the Speaker appointed tellers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE again moved to adjourn.

The Speaker *pro tem.* declined to entertain the motion.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker *pro tem.* declined to entertain the appeal while a vote was being taken.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (excitedly)—This is the most arbitrary proceeding I ever heard.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The gentleman is out of order, and will take his seat.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—The Chair is out of order. [Laughter.]

On the count by the tellers the Democrats generally abstained from voting, and no quorum voted.

The Speaker *pro tem.* then explained that he had not recognized the motion for adjournment while the House was ascertaining whether there was a quorum present.

Mr. SCHENCK moved for a call of the House.

Mr. COX, at 9:45, moved that the House adjourn; and Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that when it do adjourn it be until Friday, and on that he demanded the yeas and nays.

The motion was rejected—4 to 148; and then, at 10 o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Sheltering Arms Bazaar.

The Fair continues on its way rejoicing, although the signs of its approaching dissolution are beginning to manifest themselves in the shape of various orders from the Executive Committee Rooms. Consideration for Major MONTGOMERY and his energetic associates will suggest pleasurable feelings at the speedy demise of the Bazaar, although its popularity continues undiminished. The fact that the very best things can be bought for less, at the Fair, than anywhere else, is becoming more and more appreciated. The megalethoscope, loaned by Admiral FARRAGUT, with numerous views of Europe, shown by moonlight, gaslight and daylight, attracts much attention. The following notice has been issued: "The Bazaar will close on Saturday evening, April 30, at 11 o'clock P. M. On Friday evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an auction will be held for the disposal of such goods as may remain unsold. Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. have kindly offered their services as auctioneers. The auction will be continued on Saturday afternoon, from 3 until 6, and in the evening from 8 to 10."

On Saturday evening, at 8½ o'clock, a promenade concert will take place in the picture gallery. LANDER's Band will perform several choice selections, and Mme. SALVOTTI and Signor MORA will assist. The restaurant branch of the refreshment saloon will close on Thursday night at 11 o'clock. A splendid basket of flowers is offered at the floral temple to the lady receiving the largest number of votes. Voting is by ballot, and the result will be announced at the close of the Fair. On Friday afternoon the children of the "Sheltering Arms" institution will visit the Bazaar.

The voting for the Weber piano is beginning to be spirited. Mrs. Potter has 90 votes; Mrs. Montgomery 84, and Mrs. Washburne 15. The voting for the watch stood at 10:30 last evening: Dr. Weston, 550 votes; Dr. Washburne, 495; Dr. Conrad, 464; Pope Pius IX., 340; Dr. Potter, 290; Dr. Montgomery, 174; Dr. Peters, 42. The polls close at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and Mr. [illegible] announces that: From 3 to 5 o'clock on Thursday, April 28, none but sealed votes will be received for the watch. The results of the poll will be at once counted, and announced. With regard to the figures, the door, yesterday, received $[illegible]; the restaurant, $300; picture gallery, $200; Church of the Incarnation, $357; book table, $67. Over $3,000 was received for the Sheltering Arms by the exhibition of the Belmont Gallery, Mr. KNOEDLER having handed to the managers his check for that amount. LANDER's programme for to-night will be found in our advertising columns.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP ALASKA FROM ASPINWALL.

The steam-ship *Alaska*, from Aspinwall April 19, reached this port yesterday. Her advices contain important intelligence in regard to the Darien Canal. The *Alaska* brings the subjoined

SPECIE LIST.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$[illegible]	Loeo & Waller	$[illegible]
Ribon & Munoz	[illegible]	Order	10,000
Total			$[illegible]

United States of Colombia—Tidings from Bogota—Marine Disaster—[illegible]—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, U. S. C., Monday, April 18, 1870.

The mails from Bogota reached Carthagena in time to be sent forward by the Royal Mail steamer *Elbe*, over two weeks ago, but the Colombian officials would not pay the charge for transporting them by steam, and so forwarded them by a trading schooner, which, after stopping at Caledonia Bay and San Blas, reached Aspinwall Sunday, the 17th inst.

My letters are dated Bogota, March 13, 1870, and contain little of interest. Gen. SALGAR, the newly-elected President, was not expected to arrive at the capital until the 20th. The canal treaty was meeting with some opposition in the Senate, but it was expected that with Gen. SALGAR's influence it would be adopted by the Colombian Congress. The health of the city was good, and the interior States quiet.

MARINE DISASTER.

By the arrival of the *Ocean Belle*, from San Andres, this evening, I am enabled to send you news of the loss of the American bark *Ermilie*, of Boston, Mass. She left this port on the 18th of March, bound to Cuba. I copy the following from the Captain's letter dated:

ISLAND OF ST. ANDRES, U. S. C., March 29.

At 11 P. M. on the night of the 2d, we were piled up on the Serrana Keys; by my reckoning we were a long way to the westward of it, and I felt assured we were going all clear, but it proved otherwise, so we remained on board until morning, when the bark began to break up. We then took to the boats and landed on the south-west Key to get ready for our voyage to Old Providence, but what was our surprise to find on the Key two negroes and a big dog; they had been there over a year digging guano for a Philadelphia firm. The vessel which brought them to the Key was to return in three months' time and take the guano, but she has not been there since. According to their story, they left Philadelphia Jan. 14, 1869. They have subsisted on birds' eggs alone for over three months. They did not know what day or what month it was, and they were so emaciated and weak they could not walk down to the beach. We took them along with us, and landed them in Old Providence, where they are improving rapidly. I firmly believe they would have died in a fortnight more. Myself, mate and one man are going home in the schooner Samuel E. Fabens. We shall touch at Old Providence, where I shall get more particulars from those poor fellows, and report the case when I get to New-York. The United States commercial agent here will send the remainder of my crew to the American Consul at Aspinwall."

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

I am informed that the statue of COLON (Columbus) presented by the Empress of France to Gen. MOSQUERA, when President of this Republic, has been forwarded by the steamship [illegible], due at this port on the 26th of April; and I also learn that the French Admiral at Martinique has received instructions to send a man-of-war to Aspinwall, for the purpose of rendering any assistance required in landing the statue and placing it in position. As this city is called Colon, (by the Colombians,) it would seem appropriate to erect the statue of COLON here, but rumor says it will be taken to Bogota.... The Panama Railroad Company have commenced the erection of a large granite monument, in honor of the projector of said railroad, on the green between their stone church and the Washington House, and when completed will add much to the beauty of the green.... The health of the Isthmus is perfectly good, the weather pleasant and the country is at peace.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

Progress of the American Expedition—Favorable Reports—Much Accomplished in a Short Time—Enthusiasm of the Officers and Men.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Isthmus of Panama, Monday, April 18, 1870.

From the Darien Surveying Expedition I am able to furnish you with news to the 11th of April. On the 30th of March the following telegram was sent from the furthest camp, No. 5, dated

ON THE SUMMIT OF THE DIVIDING RIDGE, BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SLOPE, ISTHMUS OF DARIEN, March 30, 1870—9 A. M.

To Lieut.-Commander E. P. Lull, United States steamer Guard, Caledonia Bay:

The entire column of the Surveying and Telegraphic Corps send you and all friends on board, a greeting from the summit of the dividing ridge. Looking to the westward we see the long looked for slope of the Pacific stretching far away, seemingly an impenetrable forest, and as plain as [illegible] Caledonia Bay and the *Guard* is plainly visible; [illegible] Lieut. Schulze, Mr. J. A. Sullivan, Ensigns Collins and Eaton, of the *Guard*, Messrs. H. L. Marindin, J. P. Carson, T. H. O'Sullivan and Calvin McDowell, and as I telegraph this message they are singing "Jordan is a hard road to travel."

(Signed,) W. H. CLARKE.

The reply was as follows:

UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIP "GUARD," CALEDONIA BAY, March 30, 1870.

To W. H. Clarke, Chief Electrician, on the Summit of the Dividing Ridge, Isthmus of Darien:

The Hydrographic Corps, the Graphic Corps, (consisting of KARCHER,) the Typographic Corps, the marines and soldiers, send their congratulations to their brothers at the front on having reached the dividing ridge, and if we had the power we would confer the Cross of the "Legion of Honor" upon you all, for you have certainly earned it.

(Signed,) E. P. LULL.

On the 5th of April, the surveyors, levelers and telegraphers had all reached the banks of the Sucubti River, on the Pacific side of the mountains, about fifteen miles from its mouth, when Mr. SULLIVAN, Assistant Engineer United States Coast Survey; Lieut. SCHULZE, executive officer of the *Guard*; FRED. COLLINS, Ensign of the *Guard*; Mr. J. P. CARSON, mineralogist, now in charge of the barometrical levels, together with fifty marines under command of Major GEO. PORTER HOUSTON and Lieut. M. C. GOODRELL, with six Machette men, started for the Chuquanaque for the purpose of determining the heighth and position of the mouths of the Navigganda, Asnati, Morti and Sucubti Rivers. They expected to return in eight days. The country over which the expedition has passed is of the roughest kind. The construction of a telegraph line of uninsulated wire through such a country, and with a force of only four men, is a feat not easily performed. Capt. SELFRIDGE has a party now surveying on a line extending inland from Sasardi, on the upper part of Caledonia Bay, toward the head-waters of the Morti river; they have advanced about nine miles and met with great success. There will be a telegraph line built over their trail at once. A telegram was received on board the *Guard*, on the 8th inst., from Camp No. 9 on the Sucubti, announcing the illness of Assistant Surgeon GRIFFITH. On the seventh he was brought down to the *Guard*, very sick with fever; he was receiving every possible attention, and was not considered in a dangerous condition.

A party of Sucubti Indians visited Camp No. 5, headed by one of their Chiefs. They were the first of that tribe met with since Commodore SELFRIDGE made his reconnoissance to their village, in February last. It will be remembered that they then objected to his sending a party through their country to the Chuquanaque, but now they seemed extremely friendly. The Chief entered the head-quarters of Camp No. 5 and broke bread and divided it between the officers, saving a piece for himself, and then made signs that they should eat it as a token of friendship. The Indians were astonished to see with what rapidity and accuracy the Yankees could discharge their carbines and six-shooters, but when Lieut. SCHULZE poured water into one of the carbines and then fired it, their eyes grew large, and they set up a regular pow-wow. The telegraph was explained to them, and when they were told it was used to talk with the big chief on board of the ship, they could not comprehend it, but felt it very sensibly when the Chief Electrician invited them to [illegible] the current, they being barefooted and the ground damp, the effect of a connection between the wire and tongue caused [illegible]. When parting they shook hands heartily, and expressed [illegible] wishes. The Sucubti Indians are the tribe from which Commander SELFRIDGE feared the strongest opposition to his passage across the Darien, and it was expected they would fight, but everything is passing off quietly. Our people respect every species of property belonging to the natives, and always treat them with great respect and friendship. The Indians never molest the surveyors or their property, not even to the value of a cent's worth. The Sucubti Indians are far superior in appearance to any the explorers have met on the Isthmus. Among this tribe some of the handsomest men can be seen, equal to any in the most favored land.

The surveys on the Sucubti have terminated; the head-waters are at an elevation of 335 feet above the mean level of the Atlantic, which shows the folly of supposing there is a pass in the Cordilleras under that elevation. This forever stamps that route as being impracticable for a ship-canal. The officers composing the first line of survey, who commenced their labors on the 20th of February, terminating on the 7th of April, 1870, on the banks of the Sucubti, have been out every day, and have evinced great pluck and endurance, and in fact proved themselves heroes. They have traveled through rivers, creeks, mud and rain every day since they started, and many a night have slept with two and three inches of water in their bunks. Their names deserve notice, and so I give a list: Lieut. G. C. Schulze, commanding party; J. A. Sullivan and H. G. Ogden, Assistants United States Coast Survey; W. H. Clarke, Chief Electrician; J. P. Carson, Naturalist; Ensign Fred. Collins, Sketcher of Survey route; Ensign A. Elliott, Recorder of Notes; Calvin McDowell, Telegraph Constructor; Ensign J. G. Eaton, with transit; H. L. Marindin, in charge of level.

On the 8th, news from the Morti River party continued favorable; they had reached the Morti River, on the Pacific slope, having encountered very low elevations, and from what I can learn, I am inclined to think that this Morti route will be found feasible for constructing a ship-canal. The Indians in the Morti country are proving friendly. Commander SELFRIDGE expects to make a thorough *reconnoissance* of the entire Morti region as soon as possible after the Chuquanaque party return. Various discoveries of gold, silver, copper, iron, &c., have been made, and there is no doubt in my mind but what the entire mountain region is filled with valuable deposits of precious metals. Coal has not yet been discovered.

Telegraph operations are progressing rapidly on the Morti route, and it is hoped that by the time the party return from the Chuquanaque the line will be in operation. The Sucubti River line will then be taken down, and the main office moved from "Nipsic" Point—Isle de Oro—to Sasardi. The *Guard* will join the *Nipsic* at Sasardi, and as soon as work on the Morti is finished, the *Nipsic* will move up to San Blas, when Commander SELFRIDGE will commence operations, and the *Guard* will go to the Carthagena to return the donkeys and [illegible] men, which the *Nipsic* brought from there, and proceed thence direct to New-York.

The United States steam-ship *Nyack* reached the Bay of San Miguel on the 13th inst. to cooperate with the Darien Expedition. The United States flag-ship *Saranac*, Rear-Admiral TURNER, arrived at Panama on the night of the 13th, from San Francisco. The United States steam-ship *Tuscarora* has been ordered to Key West, where it is supposed she will receive instructions to proceed to Cuba. The *Tuscarora's* relief had not arrived up to the hour of her sailing on the 13th inst. It is the first time for a long while that Aspinwall has been without a United States man-of-war to guard American interests, and it is to be hoped that the *Seminole* will soon be in the waters of this bay. A schooner left here this morning for Caledonia Bay, carrying the mails for the Darien Expedition, which were received per *Alaska* on the 13th inst.

LATEST ADVICES.

The following bulletin has just been issued by the Panama *Mail* office:

PANAMA, Saturday, April 16, 1870.

A schooner arrived at Colon from Caledonia Bay on the evening of the 14th, having left the bay on the 11th.

The surveying party had reached the Chucunaque River, and the telegraph had been laid to the Sucubti, nine miles from the landing place in Caledonia Bay. The cutting a canal by that route has been found to be perfectly impracticable. One hill, 1,150 feet high, formed an obstruction, and from its extent there was no means of going round it. The *Nipsic* was at Sasardi Bay; her party had reached a distance of nine miles, and were still proceeding, but had met with obstacles on the coast, which render it almost certain that no practicable route in that direction will be found. A telegraph line had been already constructed for four and a half miles from Sasardi Bay. The *Guard* was to leave Caledonia Bay and join the *Nipsic* at Sasardi, and remain there two weeks, and then, in the event of no route being discovered, would proceed to San Blas to continue explorations. Our accounts of the order and discipline maintained by Commander SELFRIDGE are most complimentary—the perseverance and energy shown by all unprecedented.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. FECHTER AT THE FRENCH THEATER.

Mr. FECHTER made his reappearance last night before a crowded and highly enthusiastic audience. He was received with cheers of welcome, and went through the part of *Claude Melnotte* with a fervor that gave little indication of the illness from which he has lately been suffering. The performance was, in truth, more unmistakably impressive, in a popular sense, than was the first impersonation of either of the other three parts which Mr. FECHTER has previously acted here. Of its particular merits as a work of art we shall speak hereafter; observing only for the present that there are certain qualities in the nature of BULWER LYTTON's impassioned French peasant which seem peculiarly congenial to the temperament of the actor, and which, consequently, afford fine opportunities for that electrical effect which is Mr. FECHTER's most potent force and charm. Judging from the numbers and delight of the audience of last evening, the "Lady of Lyons" may be depended on to crowd the French Theater for nights to come.

OLD COMEDIES AT WALLACK'S.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES' comedy of "The Love Chase" was acted last evening at Wallack's. Though it can hardly be classed with the old comedies in point of years of existence, it bears more apparent marks of age than "The School for Scandal," to which it is inferior by reason of its greater intricacy of plot and weaker dialogue. With so satisfactory an interpretation as it had last evening, though, its half-antiquated air is no impediment to its good impression and renewed popularity. "The Love Chase" had not been acted at Wallack's for six years. Its reproduction was very brilliant. Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES' personation of *Constance* is without doubt the most finished as well as the most effective of her efforts this season, while Mr. WYNDHAM's rendering of *Wildrake*, though it might have been strengthened by a greater brusquerie, was almost as conspicuous for study if not for result. These artists wrought the success of the entertainment, and Miss Henriques' skillful gradation of comical anger in the scene in the fourth act, in which *Wildrake* speaks to her of an imaginary love-suit, secured for both a call before the curtain. The *Sir William Fondlove* was Mr. JOHN GILBERT, whose personal dignity rather lessened the drollery of the character. *Master Waller* was embodied with sufficient manliness by Mr. FISHER. *Lydia* was represented by Miss MOORE, whose eyes, though by no means "unused to the melting mood," scarcely saved from laughter the sentimental interview with *Master Waller*. Miss MESTAYER's *Widow Green* was not a very genial delineation, but was not without merits of its own, and the more entitled to indulgence when the rare qualities of another actress, dead, but still remembered as pre-eminently fitted by humor and talent for the part, are taken into account. The piece was, of course, capitally placed upon the stage, and its reception was of the most cordial character. It will be repeated Saturday, and probably and deservedly, more frequently this season than any contemporary play.

Musical.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

The concert by which Mrs. LODER benefited occurred at Steinway Hall last evening. The attendance was pretty large, and its delight was frequently expressed. Miss KELLOGG was heard to most advantage in a polonaise from AMBROISE THOMAS' "Mignon," decidedly more spontaneous in conception than most of this composer's works, and of an equal fullness and, as to speak, distinction of form. Mr. S. B. MILLS played with his accustomed brilliancy and clearness, three pieces, of which a "Souvenir de Vienne," by TAUSIG, made an especially wide impression. Mme. ANNA BISHOP sang, and so doing displayed to the full the results of a life of culture by her execution of "*Ah! come rapide.*" Miss BESSIE STERLING was listened to also, and so was Mr. SIMPSON, whose voice and style are welcome in the concert-room, and would be particularly acceptable were the artist's bearing more cheerful and less suggestive of a "bruising of serpents." The violinist was the accomplished Señor SARASATE. Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN was at the organ, and Mr. COLBY conducted.... The promised *soirée musicale* of Prof. W. SEMNACHER took place last night at DE GARMO's Rooms. Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Mr. RANDOLFI, Mr. GEORGE ROCKWOOD, Mr. CHAS. WERNER and Signor BUITRAGO were the principal artists, Mr. WERNER executing, among other pieces, PRUME's "La Melancolia." Mr. RANDOLFI being heard once more in GOTTSCHALK's "O Loving Heart," sung by him by request, and Miss BEEBE rendering the bolero from "I Vespri Siciliani."

A. Raymond & Co., CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS. CLOTHIERS. SPRING OVERCOATS AND SPRING SUITS. MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE. —*Advertisement.*

PONGEE AND SILK Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, just received by TIFFANY & CO. No. 550 and 552 Broadway, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

Attention is called to the auction sale of a first-class piano at the bazaar for the Sheltering Arms, Broadway and 35th-street, on Thursday evening. See advertisement.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Coming Election in France; Summary of the Imperial Decree; Action of Political Bodies; The Emperor's Letter; Public Meeting of the Ecumenical Council; The Montpensier Duel; The Fenians in London; Revival of the Spanish Monarchy Question; The Recent Massacres in Greece; Supposed Tidings of the *City of Boston*.

General Topics.

The Burlingame Obsequies in Boston; The Revolt in Hayti—Submission of the Insurgents; An Insane Woman Kills her four Children; Wife Murder in Middleton, N. Y.; The Fenian Scare in Canada; The Red River Troubles; Destruction of the ship *Thomas Freeman* by Lightning; The *Oneida* Disaster—Arrival of the Survivors at San Francisco; The Racing Season and its Prospects—Trotting on the Union Course, L. I.—The Newmarket Races; Current Notes; Religious Items.

Agricultural.

French Cheese; A New Method of Grafting; How to Make Hens Lay; Never Plow Wet Soil; Artificial Cultivation of Salmon; Economy of Seed; Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club.

Editorial Comments.

The Wealth of the South; Naturalization; Senator Drake and his Amendment; What are Women's Rights? Judge and Politician—Wanted, a Constitutional Amendment; Where and How to Live in New-York; A Dangerous Servant; The Tariff in Congress; No Sectarian Appropriation for Schools.

The Markets.

Specially-prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Keep Your Hair Beautiful.

If gray, restore it to its original color; if falling out stop it today. Use CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. See how charmingly it will act in cleansing your hair of those powerful watery fluids, preventing it in a clean, cool, natural, healthy condition.

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Dandruff on the Head.

The most common, uncleanly and annoying disease which destroys the hair is dandruff. To a lady or gentleman, a scurfy or scaly head is an affliction. A head thus affected may be thoroughly cleansed,—yet a few days will find it again covered with this scaly deposit. Those afflicted with scurfy or scaly heads should consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st. Send for an interrogatory circular.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BRANNAN—WAY.—On Monday, April 25, 1870, at Trinity Church, New-York City, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN M. BRANNAN, U. S. Army, to Miss EVELYN W., daughter of Wm. J. Way, of Savannah, Ga.

CLEMENT—POND.—At Monticello, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 26, 1870, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. E. K. Fowler, GEORGE A. CLEMENT, Jr., of Passaic, N. J., to ADDIE POND, of the former place. No cards.

DUER—VAN BUREN.—On Tuesday, April 26, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York, EDWARD ALEXANDER DUER to ANNA, daughter of the late John Van Buren.

TOEL—TABER.—On Wednesday, April 27, by Rev. Mr. H. [illegible] Frost, at St. Mary's Church, Staten Island, Mr. WILLIAM TOEL to Miss ADELAIDE H., daughter of Mr. Charles C. Taber.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

UNDERHILL—WOOD.—On Tuesday, April 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mount Kisco, N. Y., FRANCIS L. UNDERHILL, of New-York City, to MARY AUGUSTA WOOD, daughter of Henry Wood.

DIED.

BRUNER.—On Sunday, April 24, HENRY BRUNER, aged 55 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 163 West 21st-st., on Thursday morning, April 28, at 9 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st.

COLGATE.—At Geneva, on Friday, Nov. 5, 1869, MORTIMER, youngest son of Sallie and the late Joseph Colgate.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, April 28, at 2½ P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Colgate, No. [illegible]-place, South Brooklyn. The family and friends are respectfully invited without further invitation.

COOKE.—On Tuesday, April 26, CHRISTIANA M., wife of Edward G. Cooke, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 28th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 214 West 19th-st.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday morning, April 27, CHARLES H., eldest son of Elisha and Alice M. Davis, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 61 St. Mark's-place, on Friday morning, at 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment. Services at Christ Church, Greenwich, at 4 o'clock.

DURYEE.—On Tuesday, April 26, SACKETT L. DURYEE, of this City, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 246 West 21st-st., on Friday, April 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GAUTIER.—On Wednesday, April 27, FRANCIS HENRY, only son of Francis P. and Ellen Gautier, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Newkirk-place, Bergen City, N. J., without further notice.

LOCKE.—On Tuesday, April 26, Mrs. HANNAH LOCKE, relict of Henry B. Locke, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Chas. F. Williams, No. 65 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.—On Tuesday, April 26, ROB LOCKWOOD, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 West 22d-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

LONG.—At his late residence, No. 61 West 37th-st., on Monday, April 25, JOS LONG, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Christ Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st. His remains will be taken to Trinity for interment.

McMANUS.—At Tremont, on Wednesday, April 27, REBECCA, only daughter of Ann McManus, aged 16 years.

Funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church, Tremont, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn by 3¼ P. M. Harlem train.

PLATT.—At his residence in this City, on Sunday, April 24, AMMON PLATT, of the firm of Strang, Platt & Co., of New-York and Boston.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 11 A. M. The remains will be interred at Woodlawn Cemetery. A special train will be in waiting at 42d-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

RUSSEL.—On Tuesday, April 26, suddenly, Hon. ABRAHAM B. RUSSEL, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

RAINEY.—In Rio de Janeiro, on Thursday, March 24, of [illegible], DANIEL RAINEY, a native of North Carolina, but for many years a resident of Brazil, aged 58 years.

TURTON.—At her residence at Sands Point, L. I., on Sunday last, April 24, HENRIETTA SANDS, wife of Mr. John Turton.

Funeral at 11 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, at the Reformed Church, [illegible], Brooklyn, E. D. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WYCKOFF.—At Foster's Meadow, L. I., [illegible] WYCKOFF, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, M. Wyckoff, Flushing-av., near Cypress Hill Road, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW-YORK STANDARD.

A NEW DAILY MORNING NEWSPAPER.

MR. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG would respectfully announce that on SATURDAY, April 30, he will begin the publication of a Daily Morning Newspaper, to be called THE NEW-YORK STANDARD.

It will be a large folio sheet, handsomely printed, containing twenty-eight columns of reading matter, and will be sold for

TWO CENTS A COPY.

Arrangements have been made to obtain Telegraphic News from all parts of the World, and no pains will be spared to make THE STANDARD an acceptable and trustworthy Newspaper.

Advertisements and subscriptions received at the office, No. 34 Park-row.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, IN WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, &c.

The subscriber will remove to NO. 58 BROADWAY, UNDER THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, ABOUT MAY 1, And is now selling FINE GOLD WATCHES, FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, EAR-RINGS and PINS, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, SEAL RINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, STUDS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. DIAMOND RINGS as low as $30, $40 and $50 each. SILVER-WARE AT WHOLESALE PRICES. SILVER-PLATED WARE at half the usual prices. FRENCH JEWELRY, ENGLISH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES. SHOW-CASES and SAFE FOR SALE LOW.

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THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES, BRONZES, CLOCKS AND PLATED-WARE, will be removed by our successors, MESSRS. NICOL & DAVIDSON, to their new store, No. 686 BROADWAY, near Great Jones-st., and closed out at reduced prices. The goods will be arranged ready for sale by MONDAY, May 2. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

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CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY cautioned against MAKING, SELLING or USING any Reflectors lined with glass of any kind, either plain, corrugated or silvered, such as are used for lighting show-windows, churches, theaters, or wherever the light is reflected downward below the burners, unless said Reflectors have stamped on them my trade-mark, with date of my patents. Agents are now employed to report the names of all persons, churches or societies using any of said Reflectors without my name attached, and such parties will be prosecuted for infringement of my patents.

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"The statute gives to the patentee a right of action for damages in case of MAKING, USING or SELLING the thing patented."—Curtis on Patents, sec. 301, p. 383.

I. P. FRINK, Patentee, No. 551 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VAN NOSTRAND'S ECLECTIC ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

VOL. 2.—NO. 5 FOR MAY NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

The Spectrum of the Bessemer Flame, (Illustrated;) The Resistance of Vessels, (Concluded;) The King's College Girders; A New Water Meter, (Illustrated;) Who Invented the Steam-boat? The Corrosion of Ship Plates; The Coal Fields of the North Pacific; Difficulties in the Received Views of Fluid Friction, (with Cuts;) The Louisville Bridge; The Wetli System of Locomotion for Steep Inclines, (Illustrated;) Arabian Design and Art; A New Gunpowder; The [illegible] Bridge; Hoisting Stone in Quarries; Effect of Sudden Loads on Cast Iron; Narrow Gauge Branch Railways in Sweden; Performances of Engines at Lead Mines of Missouri; Iron Bridges; The Whitworth Gun; Elasticity in the Track and Rolling Stock; Masonry, Thickness of Mortar Joints; Waste of Labor in Building; The Harvey Torpedo; Equilibrium of Floating Bodies; The Manufacture of Coke; Hydraulic Riveting Machine, (Illustrated;) How Rails are Made in France; Explosive Agents; Screw Piles; Estimating Earthworks; Railroad Building; Cutting and Filling, (with Cut;) Exhaust Steam for Heating Purposes; The Fairlie Engine Trials; Material for Construction in Europe; The Festiniog Railway. Paragraphs.—Iron and Steel Notes; Railway Notes; Ordnance and Naval Notes; Engineering Structures; New Books; Miscellaneous.

TERMS.—Issued monthly at $5 per annum; single numbers, 50 cents.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 23 Murray-st., and No. 27 Warren-st.

CHEMICAL HISTORY OF THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION. $1.—Man in Genesis and in Geology, $1. The Emphatic Diaglott, an interlinear English translation of the New Testament in Greek, $4. The Natural History of the Human Races, $5. The two great books of Nature and Revelation—The Cosmos and the Logos, $1.50. Sent by first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

HURD & HOUGHTON, NO. 13 ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, WILL PUBLISH APRIL 30:

1. THE HEART OF THE CONTINENT. By FITZ HUGH LUDLOW. In one volume, 8vo. Uniform with Hayes' Open Polar Sea. Price, $3 75.

A Record of Travel across the Plains, and in Oregon, with illustrations from original sketches. The chapters on Mormonism are carefully-studied pictures of life.

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EXERCISE A MEDICINE.—JUST OUT, 20 cents. Hydropathic Encyclopedia, $4 50; Hydropathic Family Physician, $4; Family Gymnasium, $1 75; Fruits and Farinacea, $1 75; Food and Diet, $1 75. Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of price, by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Send stamps for Special List, containing many standard and private medical works.

PUNCHINELLO. NO. 4 OUT TODAY. CARTOON, THE SICK EAGLE. "MATADOR" ON THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. CINCINNATUS SWEENY. With a variety of ORIGINAL MATTER AND ILLUSTRATIONS. FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSMEN.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday the sales were not numerous. A. H. MULLER, F. E. WILKINS & Co. disposed of the following property: A three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, on the north side, No. 215 West Twenty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; lot 21.5¼x98.9; mortgaged for $3,000; sold for $12,150. A four-story English-basement brick house, on the south side, No. 240 West Forty-third-street, between the same avenues; lot 16.8x100.4; mortgaged for $4,500; sold for $11,400. Both these pieces of property belonged to the estate of HENRIETTA VAN DE WEILE, deceased, and were sold by order of the executrix. Two lots on the south side of West Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; each 25x100.5, and jointly mortgaged for $10,000; sold for $5,800 apiece; and two lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, same size, adjoining the above lots in the rear, jointly mortgaged for $2,440, sold for $4,100 each. A three-story high-stoop brick house in West Twenty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known as No. 37 London-terrace, situated on a lot under a lease having seventeen years to run, with covenant for renewal, sold for $10,000. The lot is 24x117.6, and is subject to a yearly ground rent of $242. The house and lot No. 311 West Fourteenth-street, advertised for yesterday, was withdrawn, an injunction having been put upon the sale, and the property taken into Court.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sold a two-story brick house and lot, east side, No. 3 Willett-street, near Grand, for $6,900. The lot is 19x50, and the property is said to rent for $1,000 a year. Five lots in One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, twenty feet front by a depth of half the block, brought $2,350 each. The sale of three lots on St. Mary's-avenue, in Stapleton, S. I., was postponed. A four-story house and lot in East Seventeenth-street, near Union-square, was put up, and the bidding had already reached $37,500, when the owner declined to dispose of the property, and it was withdrawn. The same firm also sold, under an order of the Supreme Court, an unfinished house and lot on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, for $6,000. The lot is 30x125, and is one of the Columbia College leases. The property is heavily mortgaged, and was sold and bid in to perfect the title.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE sold a two-story brick house and lot known as No. 25 Broome-street, 75 feet west of Mangin-street, for $4,650. The lot is 25x75. The house and lot No. 144 Second-avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, which was down for yesterday, was not offered, having been previously disposed of at private sale. ROBERTS & McGUIRE offer to-day a large lot of improved property on Chambers, Mott, Elm and Marion streets.

D. M. SEAMAN sold, at referee's sale, a lot in West Tenth-street known as No. 277, for $37,000. The lot is 22 feet front by 16 in the rear and 56 feet in depth.

The sales of lots at Passaic, N. J., yesterday, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, was quite successful. Twenty-four lots were disposed of at what were considered very fair prices. The particulars will be found in the summary below.

At private sale, P. CALLAGHAN has sold two lots near Central Park for $20,000. The lots are situated as follows: 25 feet on Fifty-ninth-street, fronting the Park, 100 feet 10 inches fronting the Plaza or Fifth-avenue, and 25 feet fronting on Fifty-eighth-street.

W. H. RAYNOR has also effected a private sale of four lots on the north-west corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Third-street, each 25x100, and also eight full lots in the rear, fronting on One Hundred and Third-street, for $7,000. These lots lie in the salt-water swamp, but no water rights are included in the sale. He has, in addition, sold four lots on the south-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, each 25.6¼x100, for $3,000 each, or $12,000 in the aggregate.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Three-story house and lot No. 215 n. s. of 24th-st., 297.1 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 21.5¼x98.9, house 21.5¼x50 … $12,150
Four-story house and lot No. 240, s. s. of 43d-st., 352.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 16.8x100.4, house 16.8x45 … 11,400
2 lots n. s. of 57th-st., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 25x100.5, $5,800 apiece … 11,600
2 lots s. s. of 58th-st., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 25x100.5, $4,100 apiece … 8,200
Three-story house and lot No. 435 West 23d-st., (London-terrace,) between 9th and 10th avs., lot 24x117.6 … 10,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Two-story house and lot, e. s., No. 3 Willett-st., between Broome and Grand sts., 50 ft. from latter, lot 19x50, house 19x35 … $6,900
5 lots, n. s., 137th-st., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., each 20x half the block, $2,350 each … 11,750

By Roberts & McGuire.

Two-story house and lot, s. s., No. 25 Broome-st., 75 ft. w. of Mangin-st., lot 25x75 … $4,650

By D. M. Seaman.

1 lot No. 277 West 10th-st., 22x56x16 … $3,700

PASSAIC, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother.

3 lots, 25x100 ft., fronting on Bond-st., each $227 50 … $682 50
3 lots, 25x100 ft., fronting on Howard-st., each $180 … 540 00
3 lots, 25x100 ft., fronting on Bond-st., each $117 50 … 352 50
3 lots, 25x100 ft., opposite last, each $235 … 705 00
3 lots, 25x100 ft., adjoining, each $240 … 720 00
3 lots, 25x100 ft., opposite last, each $225 … 675 00
3 lots, 25x100 ft., adjoining, each $217 50 … 652 50
3 lots, 25x100 ft., s. s. Bond-st., each $217 50 … 652 50

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Hall-place, s. s. 122.8 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 19.10x39.11 … $14,700
Cherry-st., No. 172, 25x94, h. and l. … 12,000
Laurens-st., e. s., 108.7 ft. s. of Broome-st., 21.3x82.6, h. and l. } 25,000
Laurens-st., e. s., 86.5 ft. s. of Broome-st., 21.3x82.6, h. and l. }
Suffolk-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x100 … 12,000
9th-st., n. s., 412.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17.5x92.3 … 25,000
21st-st., s. s., 605 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18x92, h. and l. … 30,000
23d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9, h. and l. … 6,500
23d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9, h. and l. … 8,500
32d-st., s. s., 365 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15x75 … 15,000
39th-st., n. s., 777.1 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.8x98.9 … 12,500
[illegible], n. s., 66.8 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.8x100, h. and l. … 15,000
65th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100, h. and l. … 7,500
71st-st., n. s., 110.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.6x102.2 … 10,000
78th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2 … 4,500
104th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.9 … 2,700
106th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.9 … 4,810
123d-st., s. s., 81 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x51.10, h. and l. … 8,000
1st-av., w. s., 84.8 ft. s. of 24th-st., 21.1x100, h. and l. … 9,250
Same property … 11,000
5th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 63d-st., 25x100 … 35,000
5th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 63d-st., 25x100 … 35,000
6th-av., e. s., 83.5 ft. s. of 29th-st., 40x75 }
11th-st., No. 48 West, 25x94.10 } G. W. Beers to his wife. … 80,000
Summer residence and farm at Islip, L. I. }
8th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 71st-st., 50x100 … 30,000

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 312, 9 years, per year … $1,200
Grand-st., No. 312½, 9 years, per year … 1,200
Park-row, No. 21, (4 rooms,) 3 years, per year … 1,250
1st-av., No. 145, 5 years, per year … 1,000
1st-av., e. s., 120 ft. s. of 37th-st., 184x125, 10 years, per year … 4,500
2d-av., No. 542, 5 years, per year … 2,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100 … $10,000
Bridge-st., e. s., 177.9 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 22x100.2, h and l … 5,000
Devoe-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 17.6x75 … 3,600
Devoe-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 17.6x75 … 3,500
Elm-place, s. e. s., 65 ft. n. e. of Livingston-st., 21x125, h. and l. … 25,000
Elm-st., n. w. s., 581.4 ft. s. w. of Wyckoff-av., 25x— … nom.
Fort Greene-place, w. s., 249.6 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x100 … 8,700
Grand-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x100 … 6,000
Grand-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Graham-av., 20x125 … 5,000
Hamilton-st., e. s., 775 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 12.9x100, h and l … 7,000
Hanover-place, w. s., 30 ft. n. of Livingston-st., 20x100 … 7,500
Hoyt-st., e. s., 71 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 20x105.9 … 10,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. e. of Yates-av., 16.8x100 … 4,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of [illegible]-av., 50x100, h. and l. … 8,500
Oxford-st., e. s., 301.6 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 66.10x100 … 20,000
Oxford-st., e. s., 121.10 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 22x100 … 20,000
Quincy-st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 20x100 … 3,000
Raymond-st., e. s., 228.2 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 44x128.10 … 18,000
Skillman and Lorrimer sts., s. w. corner, 25x20, h. and l. … 4,000
Skillman-st., w. s., 70 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100 … 6,000
State-st., s. s., 104 ft. w. of Court-st., 18.6x80 … 12,000
St. Felix-st., e. s., 126 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 20x75 … 6,000
Union-st., n. s., 30 ft. w. of Smith-st., 45x100, h. and l. … 14,000
Walworth-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 25x100 … 800
Willoughby-st., n. s., 65.7 ft. e. of Jay-st., 21x100, h. and l. … 8,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Paca-av., 50x100 … 110
6th and Fillmore sts., s. w. corner, 18.10x71.4x27.6x88 … 6,940
6th-st., n. s., 222.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x100 … 10,000
9th-st., n. s., 330.11 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.1x100 … 2,600
South 9th and 10th sts., s. w. corner, 24x75 … 8,100
10th-st., e. s., 48 ft. n. of South 5th-st., 25x100 … 1,200
Cortelyou, Hawthorne, Nostrand, Brooklyn, Huron, Albany, Troy, Schenectady avs., lots Nos. 1 to 494 inclusive, J. Pecare's property, ½ shares … 18,750
Evergreen-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 25x100 … 3,000
Flushing-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Kent-av., 25x100 … 4,700
Gates-av., s. s., 345 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 142.7x200 … 30,000
Greene-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100 … 7,000
Hamilton and Atlantic avs., n. e. corner, 100x116.3, October, 1853 … 775
Kent-av., w. s., 227 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25x200, bad error in deed … 6,000
Metropolitan-av., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100 … 3,000
St. Nicholas and Wyckoff avs., and Elm, Chestnut, Stockholm, Conselyea, Himrod, Harman sts., lots Nos. 1 to 267, inclusive, J. Pecare's property, ½ shares … 14,375
Throop-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Whipple-st., 20x59.3x50.2x20x61.4x61.4 … 1,700
Wythe-av., s. w. s., 40 ft. n. w. of Wilson-st., 20x70 … 3,000
2d-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 20x80 … 10,000

Plot on Barren Island, Indian Creek, 12 chains wide }
Plot on Barren Island, adjoining Indian Creek and above plot, 15 chains wide } about 120 acres … $4,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Madison-st., s. s., 312 ft. e. of Parsons-av., 101x148 … $6,000

Oyster Bay.

Newbridge road, e. s., adjoining McHenry's, 2 acres … $800

Rockville Centre.

Village-av., w. s., adjoining estate of Wright, 50x200 … $925

Glendale.

Union-av., adjoining Barnum's, 46 acres … $2,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

A. J. Tyson's property, 44½ acres … $4,000

Eastchester.

West-st., e. s., lot No. 271, West Mt. Vernon, 100x100 … $800
Bronxville to Tuckahoe road, e. s., adjoining J. M. Prescott's, 4 397-1,000 acres … $5,000
Greenwich-st., s. s., lot No. 566, West Mt. Vernon, 100x100 … 3,000
5th-av., e. s., lot No. 261, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100 … 325

Greenburg.

Franklin-av., n. s., adjoining N. J. Pine's … $11,000

New Rochelle.

Main-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Mason-av., 50x100 … $6,000

Yonkers.

Kingsbridge road to Williamsbridge road, n. w., adjoining Matthew Coles', 30x125 … $750
Riverdale-place, n. s., 160 ft. e. of Riverdale-av., 50x100 … 300
Spruce road, adjoining Caleb Smith's and Mary Cornell's property, 40 acres … 1,000
Warburton-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Quincey-place, 100x150 … 2,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

High-st., w. s., adjoining Leimer's property, 25x150 … $1,120
Stone-st., s. s., 450 ft. from Frelinghuysen's property, 20x58 … 1,100
South Orange-av., n. s., 61 ft. e. from Camden-st., 25x100 … 2,100
Bank-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. from Camden-st., 25x112 … 1,800
Kinney-st., n. s., adjoining Wells' property, 20x98 … 10,000
Clinton-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Johnson-av., 50x112 … 10,000

Montclair.

Crane to Moran-st., 1 7-100 acres … $5,240
Union-st., s. s., adjoining S. Wilde's property, 50x150 … 3,000

Woodside.

Maple-st., n. s., adjoining Weightman's property, 175x200 … $7,000

Livingston.

MacReady to Oliver-st., 30 acres … $3,000

Orange.

Main-st., s. s., adjoining Brook-alley, 74x286 … $20,000

East Orange.

West-st., w. s., 420 ft. n. of Maple-av., 70x252 … $775

West Orange.

Valley road, w. s., adjoining Williams' property, 5 42-100 acres … $12,000

Jersey City.

Grove-st., e. s., lot No. 21, block No. 141, map of partition of Cole's estate … $2,350

Hudson City.

Hague-st., s. s., lots Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13, block F, Demett Homestead map, 100x100 … $8,000
Lincoln-st., n. s., lots Nos. 10 and 11, block D, Montgomery & Sherman's map, 50x100 … 1,025

Bergen.

Lexington-av., n. s., west of Bergen-av., lot No. 69, block No. 1, C. N. Buck's map … $2,500
Bashel-st., s. s., lots Nos. 19, 20, 24 and 25, map of Sherwood … 2,800
Madison-av., e. s., lots Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 100x100 … 6,000

Bayonne.

Dummy Railroad, w. s. Abraham C. Van Riper's lot, 52x117 5-12 … $4,000

West Hoboken.

Clinton and Hague sts., n. e. corner, 50x100 … $3,150

[illegible].

Jerolamon-st., n. w. s., lots Nos. 113 and 114, map of S. K. Jerolamon's property, 50x100 … $800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NO. 162 GRAND-ST. Special attention given to the care and management of estates. Houses, stores and offices rented.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY EXTRA-wide brick building on Bowling-Green; size 31x111, with alley-way to stable on Bridge-street, suitable for shipping or consulate offices. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A FOUR-story brown-stone house, south-west corner of 28th-st. and 7th-av.; house 18 feet 6 inches by 60 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; price, $22,000; $12,000 can remain. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 132 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a first-class two-story private stable, No. 114 West 50th-st., 25x70 feet; lot 100 deep. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 132 West 50th-st. Price $10,000.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE 5TH-AV., THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house (25 by 55, with bay windows) No. 9 West 32d-st.; this house is one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of I. P. HAYS, No. 71 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price, with carpets, chandeliers, mirrors, cornices, $30,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,752 Post-office.

MUST BE SOLD—ONE OF THE BEST built houses in West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also, 20x58.100, four-story brown-stone, elegantly finished in hard wood. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,293 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st., 21x58. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 35 West 48th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN, on Greene-av., near Sycamore-st., within thirty minutes' walk of the principal ferries, four new first-class brown-stone houses, with every improvement. For particulars inquire of GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., New-York, or of PATRICK WILLIAMS, No. 163 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

J. L. DUMONT, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT, LAKE-AV., DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country-seat of the late E. Rossen Graves, consisting of about fifty acres, about 1¼ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion, containing more than twenty rooms, with all modern improvements; farm-house and two small tenements, barns, hot and cold grapery, greenhouse, filled with plants; stone ice-house, filled; all necessary out-buildings. Buildings and grounds in good order; location high, with fine water and inland views. In addition to former approach to the premises, a road passing under a railroad bridge has been made during the past year, thereby avoiding the necessity of crossing the railroad track. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or J. W. HARTLEY, No. 112 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FOR SALE—FARM, THIRTY-THREE acres; good buildings; plenty fruit; three-quarters of a mile from railroad; thirty miles from New-York. Farm, seventy-five acres, good buildings, good well, three-quarters of a mile from railroad; one and a half hours from New-York. Also house and lot 50x100; house nine rooms; two minutes to depot; one and a half hours from New-York. Each of the above very cheap and on easy terms. Must be sold. E. HUTTON, Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY HALL—Healthy locality, pleasant neighborhood, New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes from ferry; hourly communication; for sale cheap. By order of executor. House, with two or more acres of land, garden, shade and fruit trees, never-failing stream of pure water runs at foot of lawn; barn and other out-buildings; terms easy; title indisputable. Send for circular. WM. A. COLLINS, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT Coytesville, near Fort Lee, on the Hudson, a large dwelling containing forty rooms, and one acre of ground, beautifully situated, and well adapted for a country boarding-house or private residence; will be sold now at a great sacrifice. Apply to JOHN LINN, No. 38 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—NEWARK, N. J.—A THREE-story brick dwelling, sixteen rooms, all modern improvements, in good order; lot 24 by 125 feet, between Morris and Essex Railroad Depot and Centre-st. Price $10,000, terms easy. No broker need apply. Inquire of BANISTER & TICHENOR, Nos. 218 and 220 Market-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ON THE SOUTHERLY slope of mountain, an elegant building site of ten acres, commanding magnificent views; fine spring and pleasant stream; covered with fine old forest trees; 1½ miles from depot; neighborhood A 1. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York.

$6,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Brooklyn property 2½ miles from Paterson, N. J., 15½ acres; new house, good out-buildings; suitable for a country-seat or market farm; good land and water, mountain and valley scenery. CHARLES EMMONS, No. 254 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COMPLETE CORNER residence, stables; abundance of fruit; shade; between depot and Llewellyn Park; will sell low. Photographs and particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Large double house, stable, garden, &c., in good location; price, $25,000; rent, $1,500; possession May 1, next. Apply at office of Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, to GEORGE A. HOYT.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 363 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES and four handsome cottages, ready May 1. For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights, 180 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

LONG BRANCH—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, the finest cottage on the sea shore, situated near the Stetson House, and upon the sea front; house is completely and elegantly furnished; a most desirable place. FRANK J. BROWN, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED—In the delightful village of Cazenovia, a fine large house, with grounds. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FLUSHING.—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY for sale; beautifully located; modern improvements; terms very easy; don't buy without examining it. Address J. B. [illegible], No. 11 Wall-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE [illegible], with thirty-five acres of land, most beautifully situated on very high ground on the banks of the Passaic River, one mile from Newark, and commanding extensive views of Orange Mountain and valley, the river and the City of Newark. The dwelling contains fourteen rooms, is in perfect order, and is located 300 feet from the road, with very fine sloping lawn and a variety of shade and ornamental trees; barn and stable; rent $1,800. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A handsome mansion, containing twenty rooms, with all the modern improvements, billiard-room, &c. &c.; carriage-house, stable and all necessary out-buildings; ten acres of land, six of which are in lawn or garden, well shaded and fruited; the house commands extensive and [illegible] views in New-Jersey. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED AN exceedingly comfortable, thoroughly furnished house, 12 rooms, furnace, water introduced, about 14 acres of land, fruit, &c., 45 minutes from the City Hall, high ground, healthy; pleasant surroundings, convenient to churches, excellent schools and stores; rent very low, $1,500 a year, or would be rented for the Summer. Apply at No. 4 Hanover-st., to H. R. BOSTWICK or E. ELLIOTT.

A LARGE HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, TO LET OR LEASE—Suitable for a large family or boarding-house, at Brentwood, on the Long Island Railroad, within half mile of station, three miles from Islip and the Great South Bay; extensive grounds, good vegetable garden; store-room well filled with groceries; the house and [illegible] location is unsurpassed; owner going to Europe; rent, $800 per year. Apply at No. [illegible].

TO LET, AT CARMANSVILLE—A large dwelling-house, with all modern improvements, on 160th-st. and 11th-av.; rent, $2,000. Also, another house, north side of 152d-st., near 11th-av.; rent, $1,300. Also, mansion-house of the late R. F. Carman, at High Bridge, with all improvements; graperies, bathing-house, &c.; partly furnished; rent, $300 per month, or $3,000 per annum. Inquire of R. C. COMBES, No. 139 Broadway.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE, PARtially furnished, and six acres, with beautiful shade trees, to let for boarding-house or hotel, Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from ferry; location high with fine view of Bay; forty rooms; rent low. Inquire of GEO. J. GREENFIELD, No. 2 Nassau-st.

LLEWELLYN-PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—Handsome brick and concrete residence, containing every modern convenience—gas, water, furnace, stables, gardener's house; four acres highly finished cultivation; abundance of fruit and shade, fine lawns; to rent, fully furnished. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

TO LET—NOS. 457 AND 459 LEXINGTON-av., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, between 45th and 46th sts., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Can be seen from 10 to 4 by applying at No. 459, or for terms to F. BLANCO, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR RENT—THE ESTATE OF THE LATE C. G. Gunther, Esq., situated in the village of Jamaica, L. I.; large mansion, stable, barn and outhouses, orchard and six acres. Rent $1,200. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A TWO-STORY and attic high basement house, containing [illegible] rooms, gas, water, &c., pleasantly located on Gates-av., between Franklin and Bedford. Inquire of E. P. MUNN, Phenix Bank, Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A WELL-LOCATED house, every way desirable for a family of moderate size. It is in good taste and perfect order. Will be rented low to a reliable person. Address, Box No. 104 Post-office.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—a house with eight rooms; seven minutes' walk from the depot; well and cistern in the yard; rent $25 per month. For further particulars address H. C., Box No. 123 Times Office.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—Houses Nos. 2 and 4 Belmont-place, Belmont-av.; three stories with basement; in good order; fifteen minutes from ferry by horse-cars; rent $450. Apply at No. 398 West-st., up-stairs.

MONTROSE, ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE; four acres handsomely laid out; stables; abundance of fruit; shade; views unsurpassed; near depot; price low; will rent. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, N. Y.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., FOR THE Summer, a neatly-furnished house, with garden; neighborhood superior; to the right party it will be rented cheap. Address S. J., Box No. 3,851 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—SOUTH SIDE OF 87TH-ST., SECond house east of Avenue A; price $300; hot and cold water, range, bath and gas; 3-story and basement brick house, finely finished. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 204 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—THREE COTTAGE HOUSES ON 169th-st., between Boulevard and Broadway; [illegible] finished; rent, from $400 to $500; location healthy, and very convenient to Hudson River and other cars. [illegible] Apply on premises to M. BELL.

RAHWAY, N. J.—TO RENT, A NEW French-roof house; nine rooms, large garden; five minutes from depot. Inquire of JAQUES, No. 349 Broadway, or HARRIS, Agent, Rahway.

COTTAGE TO RENT—ON KINGSbridge road, [illegible] on the Hudson River Railroad [illegible]. Apply to CLOSSON & HAYES, No. 7 [illegible].

TO LET—ON REASONABLE TERMS, SEVeral desirable private dwellings, situated on East 15th-st., Stuyvesant-square and 2d-av. Inquire of CHARLES G. WAKELEY, No. 136 East 16th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 66 2D-AV., TWO LARGE rooms and two bedrooms on second floor; very pleasant and convenient; adults only. Rent, $25 per month.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 6 King-st.; eight rooms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING. Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 15 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 80x50 feet, with an L on Harrison-st., 25x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building. A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between [illegible] and Laight sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 116 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST STORE, STORE AND basement No. 50 Bleecker-st., 25x110, area vault under sidewalk, elevator, &c., and next door to T. Nelson & Sons' Publishing House; immediate possession given. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 28 Pine-st.

STORES TO LET—AT NO. 73 MAIDEN-lane; lofts. Also, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST STORY AND THE lofts of the large building No. 35 Maiden-lane; together or separate. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 28 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET—SPLENDID ONES WITH power, 25x85, windows on three sides. W. W. RAYMOND & CO., 340 Pearl-st., or Franklin-square.

TO RENT—A FINE AND ELEGANT OFFICE in the banking floor of the Park Bank fire-proof building. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 16 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER. TUESDAY, May 3, 1870, at 1 o'clock, at the main dwelling-house on the homestead farm of the late [illegible], deceased, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County. WILL BE SOLD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GRATZ NATHAN, ESQ., REFEREE, the very valuable mansion-house, with elaborate outbuildings and greenhouse, with thirty-six acres of land situated on the junction of the White Plains and the Bronxville roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and 1½ miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad. The lawns are handsomely laid out with fine shade trees, greenhouse, all kinds of fruit, farm-house, barns, meadows, orchards, woodland, [illegible] feet front by 40 feet deep, filled in with brick. The property will be sold in plots, from five to eleven acres each. Also, three acres of land on the Bedford road, in the town of Harrison; also, a fine collection of plants in greenhouse on the premises. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Maps and full particulars at the office of the referee, No. 115 Nassau-st., and of the auctioneer, 28 Pine-st.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

BY HAZARD, APTHORP & CO. Office No. 110 Broadway, New-York. Positive sale of Villa and Eighteen adjoining lots, at RYE STATION, THIS DAY, April 28, at 3 P. M. On the premises. Take New-Haven Railroad trains at 7, 9 or 11¼ A. M., to place of sale.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 3, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, north-west corner of Houston and Mercer sts.—Three-story attic basement and under-cellar high-stoop brick, 25x60, with extension lot, 25x100. Particulars of STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement offices A and B.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE WATER-FRONT WHARF PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, Known as WETMORE'S IRON-YARD, To close a business. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. E. WILKINS & CO. Will sell at auction On THURSDAY, April 28, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York: One-half the block corner of Adams and Plymouth sts., in the City of Brooklyn, being 116 feet on Plymouth-st., 433 feet on Adams-st. to bulkhead line, with pier built 340 feet long and 50 feet wide on pier line, equal with water right to thirty lots. This property has been occupied a number of years as a bonded storage-yard. The ground filled in is equal to ten lots, mostly covered by sheds, and the pier and bulkhead give 900 square feet of dock front, making it, with its accessibility to New-York by different ferries, very desirable for any business requiring facilities for discharging and loading vessels and storage of goods, or for manufacturing purposes. There is of upland about 27,880 feet, of water right about 47,418 feet, [illegible] or about thirty lots. The pier is 40 feet wide for 164 feet 8 inches, and 50 feet wide for 167 feet. Total length of pier, 331 feet 7 inches. Right to fill out to bulkhead line 125 feet 9 inch by 115 feet 3 inches. Two large platform scales and two railway tracks [illegible] with the property. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, &c. TUESDAY, MAY 3, AT 2 P. M., ON THE PREMISES, Positive sale of the estate of John [illegible], deceased, AT DUNHILLEN, NEW-JERSEY. This property comprises a dwelling containing eleven rooms, with seven acres; a dwelling containing seven rooms, with two acres; a store property well located, and ten villa sites, varying from one to two acres. This property is situated in the centre of the village—on the main street—and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and stores. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, NO. 6 PINE-ST.

HOMER WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE—SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF LEXINGTON-AV. AND 38TH-ST. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Jane Lawton, Executrix of Abner Lawton, deceased. The very desirable three-story [illegible] high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 262 Lexington-av., southeast corner of 38th-st., with every convenience; lot 24x80 feet. Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HOMER WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON WEST 23D-ST., AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, 1870 at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The lease of the lot, with the three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 340 West 23d-st.; house, 25x50 feet, extension 15 feet; in good order. Lot leased from Clement C. Moore, has nineteen years to run; ground rent, $[illegible] and taxes per annum; size, 25x117 feet. For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LODER, bankrupt.—Assignee's sale. Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction on the 13th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 30 Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, the following property, viz.: First—All that certain lot of land with the dwelling-house thereon situate on the [illegible] … Also, a bond secured by a mortgage on real estate in said City of Brooklyn, to secure the payment of the sum of $1,130; also, three do. do. of $400 each; also one do. do. of $300; also, two do. do. of $350 each; also, four do. do. of $500 each; also, one do. do. of $250; also, two do. do. of $200 each; and also, one do. do. of $375.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1870. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 318 Broadway. THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Esq., Attorney.

FINANCIAL.

O. B. Wood, 25 Nassau-st., OFFERS FOR SALE

$50,000 Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Bonds, indorsed by DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due 1888, at 95 and interest.
$50,000 MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD, indorsed by GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY, 7 per cent., at 88 and interest.
$25,000 NEW-YORK STATE TOWN BOND, 7 per cent., suitable for Savings Banks, at 95½ and interest.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY. Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to E. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received till noon on FRIDAY, April 29, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, April 30, and the accepted bids declared. WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees. NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, April [illegible], 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, on the 6th day of June at 3½ o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 6th day of May, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 7th day of June next at 10 A. M. W. G. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER Cent. bonds, due in 1889, interest payable 1st April and 1st October at Bank of America, New-York. Also, Pennsylvania Railroad Company's six per cent. general mortgage bonds, interest 1st January and 1st July. For sale by WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

ELECTION.—THE REGULAR ANNUAL Meeting of vault owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery (2d-st.) for election of five trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office, No. 256 Front-st., on MONDAY next, (May 2,) from 3 to 4 o'clock, P. M. ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER. THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $13,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1897, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville. We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides, it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 19 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 80 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. These bonds ($500,000 five hundred thousand dollars) are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NO. 32 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS, Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST. Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission. W. B. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON, W. H. FOSTER.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES. FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency, and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive. By order of the Board of Managers, CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870. TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per Cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 528 miles in extent. J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO., ALBANY, April 25, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M. and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Walnut and 4th sts., St. Louis, Mo., on THURSDAY, April 28 inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, for the amendment and adoption of by-laws, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. By order of the directors. WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.

THE EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Redemption of bonds by the sinking fund.—On the 1st day of May, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, nineteen bonds of the issue of April 1, [illegible], presented by the lowest bidder by sealed proposals, indorsed "Bids for Sinking Fund," addressed to R. G. Ralston, President, will be redeemed for said Railroad Company. (Signed,) R. G. RALSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 140 AND 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 140 and 142 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 215 miles of Road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are NOW IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 500 to each square mile within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of these States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 400 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue, $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

A NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY. FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. FOR SALE AT 85 FLAT. Principal and interest payable at the counter of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York. COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY, Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1. QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW FEATURE, and will prove a most convenient form of income. JOHN B. MURRAY, 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co. Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN (FREE OF U. S. TAX) OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE 50 YEAR BONDS, A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE AT 90, FLAT. The accrued interest from Nov. 1 going to the buyer. The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing. We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market. United States Five-twenties, at current prices only return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for travelers, payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 16, 1870. NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING fund convertible bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 705, 46, 493, 502, 907, of $1,000 each. According to the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870, and the bonds will be redeemed on presentation and surrender at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York. ISAAC H. KNOX, THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 28, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 5. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary. JAMES H. BAKER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR forty Directors of this Company for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. R. V. B. BOWLES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870. THIRD DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Ten Cents per Share on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Company, standing in stockholders' names at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April, and payable on and after the 2d day of May next. By order. THEO. E. WETMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1870. THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON registered bonds due May 1, 1870, of the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. Holders of twenty or more coupons will leave the same one day for verification. The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed April 20, and reopen May 2. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO., NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1870. THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after May 1, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer books for bonds registered, [illegible] will be closed April 20 and reopened May 2. C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8, 1870. THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company, of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders, at the office of L. N. TRIER & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 27 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870. THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, and of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., less Government tax. B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 26, 1870. THE INTEREST PAYABLE ON THE 1st day of May next on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company Sinking Fund Bonds, and the interest due on the 1st and the 4th days of May next on the Albany City Bonds issued to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid at this office. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. THE COUPONS OF STERLING Bonds and Interest, Bonds of this Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid to English holders at office of C. M. LAMPSON & CO., No. 8 Queen-st., London; to holders in the Northern States at office of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York, and to holders in the Southern States at the office of the Company, in Mobile. A. L. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary and Treasurer Mobile and Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN. THE COUPON AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE D, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1870. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d May next at the office of the Company. Transfer books will close 26th inst. until 2d May. WM. WHITE, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1870. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to May 2d. By order GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., April [illegible], 1870. THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, in gold coin, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1870. THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after May 2, free of all taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 2, 1870. By order. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April [illegible], 1870. THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid in gold upon presentation on and after May 1, 1870, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of Government tax. L. M. LAWSON, President.

DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICE, DENVER, COLORADO, April 15, 1870. THE INTEREST COUPON DUE MAY 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., New-York. D. H. MOFFATT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 12 William-st. THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage seven per cent. Bonds of the Chicago and South-western Railway Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the American Exchange National Bank. J. H. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870. THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 30th inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., on and after that date, less Government tax. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1870. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank (free of all taxes) has this day been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 2d day of May next. A. [illegible], Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April [illegible], 1870. THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1870, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York. E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. has been declared by this Bank, free from all taxation, payable on the 2d day of May next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW, President. St. Louis, Mo., April 21, 1870.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO., MONTGOMERY, April 22, 1870. THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. C. T. POLLARD, Cashier.

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS COMPANY 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st May (Sunday) on the 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, will be cashed at the Union Trust Company, New-York, on and after 2d May, 1870. UTLEY & DOUGHERTY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage eight per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid at the office of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES RAILROAD.—The coupons of the Hannibal and Naples first mortgage bonds, due May 1, will be paid at the office of F. & E. [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] William-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of ALSBERG, JORDAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm are to be paid to Albert Alsberg, who alone is authorized to collect the same and to sign the firm name in liquidation. ALBERT ALSBERG, JOSEPH JORDAN, JULIUS HOUSEMAN. NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF LADIES' HATS THIS DAY at BINNS' new millinery, No. 847 Broadway, upstairs. Avoid mistake—three doors above Bleecker-st. Spring Bonnets and Children's Hats.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, April 6, noon.
Russia, Thurs., April 28, noon.
Persia (new), Wednesday, May 4, noon.
China, Wednesday, May 11, noon.
Africa, Thursday, May 19, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
First Cabin, $80 gold. Second Cabin, $50 gold.
First Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage passengers to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Baltic, Canada and Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For freight and steerage, to Messrs. HENDERSON Brothers, Broadway, near Bowling-green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE ROYAL MAIL LINE are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 30, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....Saturday, May 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, May 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 21, at 2 P. M.

And one each sailing SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 44 Greenwich.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$80 | To London.....£16
To Paris.....$150 | To Paris.....£30

PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To London.....£16
To Paris.....£30

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Liverpool.....$80
London.....$85
Paris.....$150

STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$30
London.....$35
Paris.....$65

Passage to Glasgow, Londonderry, Halifax, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The Splendid Vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, April 30
LA BRETAGNE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, May 7
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSAU.....SATURDAY, May 21
VILLE DE PARIS.....BURNOUF.....SATURDAY, June 11

Passage, including Wines, Lights and Stewards' Fees (excluding Brandies), $80 and $90.

Passage to HAVRE, Hospitalities, $60, second cabin, $40.

Excursion tickets, (including Return Passage) $140 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Excursion tickets, giving up of baggage from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of the line, $100 and $60. Apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling-green, or to A. MOREAU & BRO., Agents, 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, Saturday, May 7, at 2 P. M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock at the latest.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, Saturday, May 7, at 2 P. M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock at the latest.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.....April 30 | COLUMBIA.....May 21
ANGLIA.....May 7 | EUROPA.....May 28
AUSTRALIA.....May 14 | INDIA.....June 4

and each SATURDAY from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $85.
Intermediate, $50. Steerage, $30.
Steerage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Amsterdam, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable of any bank in Great Britain and Ireland, at current rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY (Limited) of Great Britain, will sail from Pier No. 45 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS.....April 27, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....May 4, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain TOBERTON.....May 11, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. SAUNDERS.....May 18, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Captain PARR.....May 25, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GERRY.....June 1, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, $30 currency. (Office No. 19 Broadway.) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, AND LONDON.

From Pier No. 4 North River.

ENGLAND, Captain Rainey, Saturday, April 30, at 9:30 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid Steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $175. Steerage, $65.
$125 to $175. $65.
according to location of berth.

These boats include Berths, board and all accessories for the trip.

Steamer of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

ON 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Meals and attendance free.

MAY 5—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARSWORTH.

MAY 20—AMERICA, Capt. PETTIS, for Panama June 4, thence to China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go by this line.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on the day of sailing. Apply at Company's office, No. 2 Battery-place, where all information can be obtained.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

J. R. KARY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. FRIELIGHUSEN, May 20.
ALABAMA, Capt. HOWES, June 20.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIRE, July 22.

These ships are staunch and well adapted for the route, and will touch at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, without transhipment. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

For Puerto Plata, Samana, Santo Domingo City.

The United States mail steam-ship

ROANOKE,

Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 39 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana every Tuesday, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 23.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. H. EDWARDS, May 4.
MONTEZUMA, Capt. SAMPSON, May 14.
MORO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, May 23.

For freight or passage apply to

B. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Affording a direct communication. COLUMBIA, Capt. S. VAN SICE, May 14, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

G. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexico Mail Steamship Line. Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 1 East River.

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. ——, Friday, May 6.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKE, Friday, June 3.

E. ALLEANDER & CO., No. 2 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, STEAMSHIPS AND GENERAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN, Capt. LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHARRIER.
WEDNESDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 5 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HAMMOND, SATURDAY, April 30, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. PARSONS, SATURDAY, April 30, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 38 Wall-st.

LEO, Capt. DRAPER, TUESDAY, May 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 177 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

(Connecting at No. 4 North River.)

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, fast-sailing side-wheel steamship SIENVILLE, J. E. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 5 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

VIA ST. LOUIS AND NEW-ORLEANS.

FIRST-CLASS FREIGHT SHIPPING STEAMSHIP LINE, WHILE DISEASE IS ABSENT.

FIRST-CLASS FREIGHT FAVORITES.

Capt. LIKELIHOOD.

Will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivering without lighterage at Mobile and New-Orleans.

Freight for the above ports received at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 1, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent or less, if the vessel is not detained beyond the 15th of June.

Bills of lading signed at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 1, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

Freight for the above ports will be forwarded by the Company's Line of Steamers, which will be ready to receive freight on the day of sailing, and all persons shipping by this line will be sure of their goods being forwarded by the first steamer after the vessel arrives at the port of New-Orleans, which will be the first port of discharge.

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SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. FRIELIGHUSEN, May 20.
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MERRIMACK, Capt. WIRE, July 22.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

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(Connecting at No. 4 North River.)

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, fast-sailing side-wheel steamship SIENVILLE, J. E. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 5 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINER.—ON THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 42 Lexington-ave., corner of 46th-st.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rose-wood suits in cretonne, damask brocatel, rose-wood easy chairs in green and gold damask, rose-wood and walnut chamber suites, marble-top center tables, gilt mirrors, rose-wood and marble-top center tables, gilt girandoles, window shades, rose-wood round tables, black-walnut hall stand, rose-wood bedsteads, marble-top washstands, black-walnut bureaus, black-walnut extension tables, silk damask, silk gauze, and other window curtains, fine mattresses, feather pillows, bolsters, wool-carpets and rugs, dining table, chairs, crockery, glass ware, Rising furniture, &c.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA.

Mosers. LEAVITT, STREBIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, will sell by auction, commencing May 16, the entire collection of

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RELATING TO AMERICA,

belonging to Mr. E. P. Boon. This collection is the labor of nearly twenty years, and is particularly rich in the Indian Wars, Indian Biography, Indian Narratives—American Revolution—Early New-England Theology and History—Biography, &c., &c. The catalogue, 8vo pages (9,12 inch), is now ready, price $1, and may be had of Mr. J. Sabin & Son, No. 84 Nassau-st.; Mr. Wm. Gowans, No. 115 Nassau-st.; J. W. Bouton, No. 706 Broadway, or the auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—By order of Ed Beaty, Esq., JOHNSON & MILLER will sell at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Rodney-st., Williamsburg, all the superb and valuable furniture in aforesaid dwelling, consisting of costly and elegant carpets, rose-wood and walnut parlor and bedroom suites, mirrors, pier and bureau, kitchen utensils, and in fact every article of furniture used in first-class houses. Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday at JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 2 Nassau-st.

JOHN P. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.—By JOSEPH REGENAU & CO., FRIDAY, April 29, at 9½ A. M., at No. 61 Sands-st., near Pineapple-st.; at 10 A. M., at No. 61 Sands-st., near Pineapple-st.; at 10 A. M., at No. 61 Sands-st., near Pineapple-st.; at 10 A. M., at Columbia, Willoughby corner Pearl-st., at 11 M., at No. 414 Henry, between 1st-place and Carroll-st.; at 2½ P. M., at No. 102 Congress-st., between Henry and Hicks; at 3 P. M., at No. 71 Montague-st., between Henry and Hicks. For particulars see catalogues at sales-room.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. HINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 28, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River,

4,000 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
Cargo *San Pietro*, from Naples.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE of every description and Hard Wood Lumber, Plain and Fancy, constantly on hand, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. C. L. A. FLETCHER & CO., Manufacturers, 631 Broadway, New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,

No. 324 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., New-York. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 11 4th-st. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD D. LATHROP, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of himself as assignee of Richard D. Lathrop, of New-York City, State of New-York, who has carried on business in the City, County and State of New-York and district aforesaid, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—New-York, April 14, 1870.

apl4-lowsw7Tu RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York.—In the matter of S. J. JOSEPH, GEORGE G. ROOT, MOSES HIRSCHIGUES and J. L. JOSEPH.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 2 Nassau-st., on the 5th day of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the creditors of said bankrupts may attend and prove their debts, choose assignees, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New-York, April 26, 1870.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF BENJAMIN DOBBS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Richard Warren, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Benjamin Dobbs, the following stocks:

1,000 shares Hillsboro and Kite Coal Company, par $10.
1,000 shares Allegheny Iron Company, par $1.
[illegible] shares Pittsburgh and Northern Mining Company, par $100.
[illegible] shares Hillsboro Iron Company.
[illegible] shares Rhode Island Steam Railroad Company, par $100.
[illegible] shares Boston Auction Iron Company.
[illegible] First Mortgage Bonds Gold Hill Steam Railroad Company, 10 per cent coupon, Rahlen date interest from Jan. 1, 1870.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS.—BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Richard Warren, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Benjamin Dobbs, the following stocks:

[illegible] shares Continental Silver Company, of New-York.
[illegible] shares Combination Silver Mining Company, par $100.
[illegible] shares Phillips Petroleum Company, par $10.
[illegible] shares Hillsboro Petroleum Company, par $10.
[illegible] shares Pine Steel River Mining Company, par $25.
[illegible] shares Combination Silver Mining Company, $100 each.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TELEGRAPH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, FINE WINE AND MANTEL MIRRORS, BRIC-A-BRAC, CHINA, GLASS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, THURSDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 18 West 18th-st., the above-named elegant furniture, viz.: Fine rose-wood parlor suite in velvet plush, tables and chairs, fine rose-wood chamber suites, marble-top center and console tables, mirrors, chairs, walnut and other bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus, wash-stands, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china, glass, plated ware, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF INSURANCE SCRIP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Robert Warren, assignee, the following scrip certificate of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, viz.:

1867. One hundred dollars.
1868. Eighty dollars.
1869. Twenty dollars.
1870. One hundred and fifty dollars.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 29, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 49 East 9th-st., near Broadway, the following furniture contained in said house, consisting of rose-wood suites, marble-top mantel-stand, black-walnut center and side tables, crimson brocatel and lace curtains, gilt cornices, black-walnut sofa and lace curtains, oil paintings, hall table, hall chairs, black-walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, black-walnut wardrobes, black-walnut chairs, wash-stands, marble-top tables, pillows, bolsters, wool-carpets and rugs, dining table, chairs, crockery, glass ware, Rising furniture, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., AT NO. 120 WEST 37TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, THURSDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, at the above residence, the following elegant furniture, viz.: Fine rose-wood parlor suite in velvet plush, tables and chairs, fine rose-wood chamber suites, marble-top center and console tables, mirrors, walnut and other bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus, wash-stands, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, Brussels and other carpets, oil paintings, china, crockery and glass ware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT NO. 13 STE-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at No. 13 Ste-av., the elegant furniture, viz.: Fine rose-wood parlor furniture in satin damask, rose-wood piano-forte, in satin damask, rose-wood sideboard, rose-wood extension table, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, carved rose-wood stagers, fine and elegant black-walnut extension table, black-walnut dining-room chairs, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, rose-wood and black-walnut marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, spring and hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china, glass ware, &c.

MARTIN, SHERMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

COINS, MEDALS AND AUTOGRAPHS.—Coleman Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Gallery.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 28 and 29, commencing at 7½ o'clock, sale of the extensive and valuable collection of COINS and MEDALS, many of rarity and in the finest possible condition, the property of a well-known numismatist; also a few very fine AUTOGRAPH LETTERS (Washington Nearly). Articles on exhibition each day of sale.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at private residence No. 8 West 22d-st., at 10½ o'clock, by S. P. GOODALE & CO.: Velvet and Brussels carpets, rose-wood and walnut parlor suites in cretonne and damask, rose-wood hat-case, rose-wood and black-walnut extension tables, marble tables, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, dressing tables, chairs, mattresses, feather beds, pillows, &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, May 26, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. William S. Gill, Military Store-keeper, United States Army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:

1,167 Blankets, woolen.
1,438 Patterns Coats.
18,011 Uniform Jackets.
68 Great Coats.
6,312 Sack Coats.
1,125 pairs Drawers.
1,408 Flannel Shirts.
77,622 pairs Stockings.
[illegible] Caps.
[illegible] pairs Boots.
[illegible] pairs Brogans.
1,000 Shelter Tents.
[illegible] Knapsacks.
1,204 Haversacks, strapped.

And other articles.

TERMS CASH, payable in United States currency. All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Bids will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at the office or at the sales-room of Capt. Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal; or at the sales-rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General and Secret Major, General United States Army.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF business can secure a pleasant home and good board in a quiet private family; table unexcelled; rooms single or en suite; terms moderate; best references exchanged. Address, by letter, "Y. Z." Box 1,[illegible] Times Office.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can secure a choice second-story front room, unexcelled for size, situated in a quiet private family; table unexcelled; gas and all conveniences; terms moderate; best references exchanged. Address BROWN, Box No. 114 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, JUST MOVED into their own house, will accommodate one or two gentlemen and their wives, sharing breakfast and tea, with a choice of rooms, at moderate prices; location within 5 min. walk of Madison-sq. Address COMPOSE, Box No. 78 Times Office.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.—Handsome suite of rooms and bath room, with board, together or separate, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

NO. 209 5TH-AV.—A SECOND FLOOR, four bedrooms, parlor, dressing and bath room, to rent with board; floor can be divided to accommodate two families; undoubted references.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK, CORNER OF East 20th-st., handsomely furnished suite of rooms with private bath; also single rooms; gas; Wilhelmi piano.

A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE will let a handsomely furnished second floor, consisting of en suites, with or without board to well-recommended parties; terms moderate; best references required. Address, by or at address in P., Box 32 Times Office.

A GRAND PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, will let a few elegantly furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a limited number; gas, bath, &c. Call at 45 West 38th-st.

NO. 37 WEST 28TH-ST.—FINE ROOMS, with or without board; terms very moderate; also a few single rooms.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 263.—THE ENTIRE floor, with bath; gas; 20 ft. wide, with or without private table; also a suite of rooms and a single room; best references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—ON 2D floor, to 2 single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A few boarders (no first-class) between dinner hour; no extra accommodation; price, $4 per week. 24 West 31st-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE neighborhood of Madison-sq. will take two gentlemen without board. Address A. BOWEN, Station D.

NO. 352 LEXINGTON-AV., MURRAY Hill.—A strictly private family will let second floor of very best house, furnished, with board to gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 42d-st., opposite Hoffman House and adjoining St. James Hotel.

NO. 212 EAST 13TH-ST.—A LARGE handsomely furnished front room to let, with board; modern conveniences; &c.; near Stuyvesant-square; references required.

NO. 122 EAST 19TH-ST., SOUTH-west corner Irving-place.—Suite of rooms on second floor, to let with private bath only; unexceptionable references given and required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor through; all improvements; No. 104 East 4th-st., one door from 4th-av.; bath, comfortable; undoubted references.

NO. 7 EAST 16TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on second floor, with or without board; gas; bath; private table if desired; also rooms on third and fourth floors; references.

NO. 29 EAST 24TH-ST.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure a first-class home; elegantly furnished front room, with or without board, in a first-class private family.

GREAT FAMILY RESORT AT LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Fine rooms, with or without board; 2 first-class private families.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN have rooms, en suite or singly, in a private family at No. 2 West 12th-st., first door from 5th-av.

A LARGE AND SMALL ROOM CONTAINING, on second floor, with or without board, to gentlemen. Call at No. 40 East 20th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A few boarders in first-class brown-stone house, No. 27 West 38th-st., Lexington-av.

NO. 165 MADISON-AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, with private table; references given and required.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 8 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rooms to let, with or without private table. References required.

NO. 20 UNION-SQUARE.—FURNISHED room to let by the year or for the Summer.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, on Hudson River; opposite Hyde Park, on the east side of the river; high healthy locality. Address H. R. Haegen, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FINE, LARGE farm-house on the Shrewsbury River; also a furnished cottage on the same for rent for one or two families, with private table; good bathing, boating, &c. Apply to JOHN SMITH & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

BOARD AT WEST POINT, FOR May, June and July. Address A. A. WEAVER, Box 1,[illegible], Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE formerly kept by JAMES B. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO YOUNG LADIES OF A FAMILY desiring a comfortable home board in a good locality, where they can stay at the Madison-sq. Park Hotel, 4th-av. R. R. Office, 128 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hudson as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M.—Day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M.—Pacific express, with drawing-room cars attached to Chicago without change; via P. C. Railroad, Short Line, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne.
11:00 P. M.—Night express, with Sleeping Cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.—Poughkeepsie trains.
8:00 A. M., 4:45 and 5:30 P. M.—Peekskill trains.
4:00 and 6:00 P. M.—Sing Sing trains.
6:00, 7:00, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5:30, 6, 7, and 11:00 P. M.—Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. V. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

THROUGH EXPRESS trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 12 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. (daily.) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 12:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. (daily.) Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached. Drawing-room Cars on the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Chicago. Express train will leave Jersey City at the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna for Buffalo, and the 4:00 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 9 P. M. For Port Jervis and Way, leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M. (except Sundays), 4:00 P. M. (daily, except Sundays), and 6:00 P. M. (daily). For Warwick, Wrangle's, Greenwood Lake, Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 8:00 P. M. (Sundays, 9:00 A. M.).

For Otisville and Way at 8:00 A. M. daily, (Sundays, 9:00 A. M.).

For Newburgh and Way at 4:00 P. M. daily and 6:00 P. M. (Sundays, 7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 6:00 P. M.).

For Suffern and Way, 4:00 P. M. and 6 P. M. (Sundays 4:45 and 6:15 P. M.). Tickets train, 12:30 P. M. (Sundays 11 P. M.).

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M. (daily.) 3:45 P. M., 4:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 7 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 7 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M. and Saturdays only 12 midnight.

Tickets for Pass

THE COONEY MURDER.

Surrender of Philip Cooney to Superintendent Kilbourne—He Says He Acted in Self-Defense.

The details of the tragedy enacted on Sunday morning in the saloon of LAWRENCE McDERMOTT, No. 61 Kingsstreet, are yet fresh in the public mind, and it will be remembered that of those engaged in the affair in which DAVID O'DAY lost his life, all except PHILIP COONEY, who was supposed to have actually done the deed, were arrested by Capt. McDONNELL on the day of the affray. COONEY was searched for diligently, but not found, and on Tuesday Superintendent JOURDAN obtained a warrant for his arrest from Judge BENEDICT, and thereafter personally took part in the search for him. He soon learned that he had not left the City, and COONEY, finding that all hope of long eluding the pursuit was gone, last evening about 8 o'clock, went to the house of Superintendent JOURDAN, No. 26 Prince-street, and surrendered himself to that officer. The Superintendent immediately took him to his office at Police Headquarters, where Judge BENEDICT happened to be, and the prisoner was committed to await the action of the Coroner.

From the statements of the companions of the deceased, which Coroner KEENAN came to Sunday morning at the corner of King and Varick streets, and with them went into the saloon of ann FEARSALL in that vicinity, and afterward to another saloon, and then to the saloon of McDERMOTT, O'DAY and COONEY quarreled, and especially had upon a quarrel with COONEY, beginning in the saloon of FEARSALL. When they went into the saloon of McDERMOTT he followed his abuse, calling him all sorts of vile names, and at last picked up a bottle which he threw at COONEY, and that not taking effect, threw another which grazed his head. O'DAY then sprang upon COONEY, seizing him by the throat, and throwing him to the floor fell upon him. It was at this moment, and when the two persons were in these relative positions, that O'DAY received his death-wound; but although COONEY does not deny that he stabbed him outright, yet he says that he has no recollection of having done so. The knife which he had he says was a pen-knife, and blade of which was quite large, and he claims that he found it a few days before in a man's vest in Spring-street. The prisoner is a man of small stature and light build, and claims that throughout the tragedy in which he was a chief actor he was constantly acting on the defensive. He gave O'DAY no provocation whatever, and made no resistance to his actual attacks until he found himself being crushed, under a man twice his weight. He further states that he is a boiler-maker by occupation, and lives at No. 217 West Thirteenth-street, where he has a wife and three children.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Progress of the Organization—Judge Bosworth Chosen President—Disunional of Employes—Routine Proceedings.

The Board of Health met yesterday at the usual hour, Mr. MANIERRE in the chair as President *pro tem.* After the minutes had been read, Commissioner BOSWORTH offered a series of resolutions all of which were unanimously adopted. In substance they were as follows:

First—That the City Sanitary Inspector have the powers and perform the duties lately had and done by the Sanitary Superintendent so far as the same are authorized or granted by the new charter.

Second—That all the rules and regulations of the Metropolitan Board of Health, so far as they are not in conflict with the new law, be adopted by the Board until further order.

Third—That a committee of five be appointed to examine the rules and regulations of the Board, to which committee were Messrs. Brennan, Manierre, Gross and Drs. Smith and Cocaud.

Fourth—That the services of the following-named officers of the sanitary police of Health be dispensed with from and after the 30th inst.: Drs. S. D. Wadsworth, R. Tolsby, Ira B. Read, Geo. B. Smith, Chas. E. W. Bailey, J. Bell, J. T. Carpenter, A. Stewart, G. D. Murray, C. G. Smith, Jas. Wardell, Chas. H. Mapes, Geo. W. Fowler, Benjamin Warden, Chas. H. Marquand, Wm. H. Gulnick, G. C. Newkirk, E. D. Bogardus, Robert Nelson, Barnum Hess, Jas. Lawrence, J. C. Wadell, E. H. Palling, W. C. Roberts, Mrs. Ann Kavanaugh, (nurse,) W. H. Littlepage, Chester W. Pitch, John Norton, R. V. Tabor, Edmund Dwight, W. N. Hom, James S. Gooch.

Fifth—That the Bureau of Vital Statistics be organized, and the terms of the old law used in defining its duties, which are to keep records of births, marriages and deaths; also, that the Registrar of Vital Statistics be the officer to grant burial permits, instead of the Sanitary Superintendent, as heretofore.

Mr. MANIERRE then tendered his resignation as President, and the Board proceeded to ballot three times, without result, for President, the vote each time being GROSS, 1; BRENNAN, 2; BOSWORTH, 4. Dr. SMITH at this time entered, and the next vote being 5 for BOSWORTH and 3 for BRENNAN, Judge BOSWORTH was, upon motion, unanimously declared President.

The members of the Board then opened an impromptu lottery for a choice of seats, which matter being satisfactorily disposed of, the President appointed Drs. CROCKERS, SMITH and Mr. MAGNUS GROSS as the Sanitary Committee, and a motion was carried that the President and Secretary be authorized to prepare a seal for adoption by the Board.

A large number of papers from the office of the late Sanitary Superintendent were passed upon, among which was a lengthy report by A. LIANTARD, a Sanitary Inspector, relating to the alleged prevalence of glanders and farcy in the stables of this City. It appears that he thoroughly inspected eleven of the largest stables of railroad and stage lines, in which there were 4,527 horses, but only fifteen cases of glanders and three of farcy were found. The afflicted animals were ordered to be destroyed. He found the ventilation good in most of the stables, and all the arrangements for cleaning were good.

Money Matters in the New-York Liberal Club.

The New-York Liberal Club held its regular weekly meeting at No. 22 Third-avenue last evening, President WEHLE in the chair. Mr. C. L. BALCH read a paper on "A New System of Money." Money, he said, lay at the base of all our social, spiritual and temporal welfare. The present monetary system, he contended, was unjust. At the present time there is $8,000,000,000 in the world, half of which amount is the national debt of the United States. In forty years the national debt of the United States, with interest added, would amount to $8,000,000,000; thus the United States has promised to pay within forty years more gold than exists in the whole world. Taking as an example a bank with a paper circulation of $10,000,000 on a gold basis of $100,000. The Government borrows of the bank $5,000,000, having a basis of $500,000. For this the bank reserves interest in gold to the amount of $200,000 annually, or six times as much in gold as the amount represented by the loan. The effort of the national debt to pay the national debt in gold was an absurdity and an impossibility, and the attempt would tend to drain the land of its whole substance. Money was made solely as a medium to exchange property, and the people who produce the property should also be the judges as to the medium of exchange. The Government could not fund the debt without the consent of the people and the commercial interest. The annual products of the country are the only wealth which the people possess, and all the derangement of our present system is due to the recognition of gold as a money basis. He reviewed the length the early system of barter which was at one time practiced even in Virginia, and the different kind of money used in various portions of the world. Gold was no more money for a civilized nation than was tobacco or clam shells, which were used as money in other countries, and was judged at the will of those desiring to use it, and that right extends to the abolition of gold as a basis, and the substitution of a paper currency in its stead. Several gentlemen participated in the discussion of the subject on both sides, after which the meeting adjourned.

Appointment of Richard B. Connolly as Controller.

The Tax Levy gives the Mayor the power of appointing a City Controller, to hold office for a term not exceeding five years. Yesterday morning Mayor HALL, having received an official copy of the Tax Levy, appointed Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY as Controller of the City of New-York and head of the Finance Department, his term to extend to the 1st of January, 1879. Mr. CONNOLLY, on the receipt of his appointment, at once stepped over to the Mayor's Bureau and took the oath of office.

Mr. CONNOLLY was elected to the office of Controller two years ago, and his term would not have expired until January next. It is understood that he will not make any changes in the clerical force of his department.

Departure of Ole Bull for Norway—Farewell of His Friends.

OLE BULL, the world-renowned master of the violin, left this City yesterday to return to his home in Norway. His friends were determined that he should not leave without receiving some demonstration of their esteem and affection, and accordingly escorted him to the foot of Whitehall-street, and about fifty of the most intimate accompanied him on board a revenue cutter to the *Russia*, which was lying in the North River. Of the party were Dr. DORENUS and the other officers of the Philharmonic Society, Gen. Banks, Senator Conkling, Prof. Horsford, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Col. FRANK E. Howe, Mr. Wm. Macdonald, the popular tenor singer of the late Ole Bull Concert Troupe, Alexander Bull, son of the celebrated musician; Mrs. Dorenus, Mrs. Bellamy, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Alida Topp, Mrs. Bowers and other celebrities. The cutter took a circuitous route over the waters of our beautiful bay, while a band, furnished by the Philharmonic Society, played inspiring airs, and on its way to the steamer a Norwegian flag, with the American colors skillfully wrought in miniature in one corner, was presented to OLE BULL by the officers of the Philharmonic Society. The presentation was made by the fair hands of Mrs. DORENUS, her husband making the presentation speech, in which he alluded in terms of the highest eulogium to the distinguished musical genius of the day, and to the manner in which he had done his share towards ennobling his profession. The musical compliments and the speeches were made by Gen. BANKS, Senator CONKLING and Mr. BELLAMY, all paying a glowing tribute to the genius of their distinguished friend. After they had seen him safely on board the *Russia* and taken an affectionate farewell of him they followed the steamer down the bay in the cutter and fired a parting salute.

Apropos of the departure of the Norwegian Orpheus, it may be mentioned that the monument project has prospered among his country-men here, and committees have been formed all over the country to collect funds for its completion and a fitting celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of Norwegian nationality.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Man Found Murdered at Englewood, N. J.—Efforts to Ascertain Who He Was and Who Killed Him.

The beautiful little village of Englewood, N. J., about fourteen miles from New-York, on the Northern Railroad, has just been plunged into painful perplexity by a mystery which has filled the whole district with horror. On Thursday evening, the 18th inst., about 7½ o'clock, as a party of ladies and gentlemen were returning from Hackensack to Englewood, over the meadows, they heard sounds of distress proceeding from a distance, and fancied they heard cries of "Help! help!" They paused in their walk for a few minutes, and no further cries being heard proceeded on their way homeward, and next day discussed the matter from their minds as insignificant. They were destined, however, to be again reminded of the occurrence in a way they little expected. Nothing more transpired until last Friday evening, when a workman in the employ of Mr. Englewood, who lives on the road to Englewood, thought he saw a man lying on the wet part of the meadow near the Peak Creek, but either from timidity or some other unexplained cause, passed on home. On arriving at home he tried to dismiss the subject from his thoughts, but all the evening the image of the body he had had seen rose before him, and haunted him with a strong presentiment of something wrong. He passed a sleepless night, and early next morning rose and started off for the meadows. On arriving at the spot he found, to his great horror, that his body had been there night before; was that of a man in an advanced stage of decomposition, lying on his side, with the clothes apparently undisturbed, but with the throat cut from ear to ear, the gash being so deep as almost to sever the head from the body. He at once returned to Englewood and communicated the facts to Mr. Squire MILLER, Justice of the Peace and Coroner for the district.

The Coroner at once took charge of the body, and at first it was supposed to be a case of suicide; but the fact of the body's having been found having reached the earth of persons who knew the deceased a few days before, they communicated the fact to the Coroner, and a medical examination of the body was made, the result of which leads to the belief that it was not suicide, but a brutal and deliberate murder. The body of the deceased is that of an unknown man about forty years of age, and is supposed to have been dead about ten days on the day it was discovered. The jugular vein was entirely severed, and the position of the wound seemed to show that it had not been inflicted by the deceased's own hand. The supposition is that the murder was not committed for the purpose of robbery, as a valuable pin was found in the man's breast, and 62 cents in cash in his vest pocket. If his coat pocket was found a cigar-case containing two cigars, and a pocket-handkerchief, on the corner of which, in very faint letters, is the name "MORRIS." The Christian name was so faint that it could not be deciphered. The inquest was opened yesterday, but was adjourned until Tuesday morning to give the Vigilance Committee of the village time to endeavor to obtain some clew as to the residence of the unfortunate man and the whereabouts of his murderer.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Grand Division of Eastern New-York—Quarterly Session at Hudson, N. Y.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York held their quarterly session yesterday at Hudson, N. Y. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. The following officers were present: Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., G.W.P.; W. Herrington, G.W.A., *pro tem.*; E. H. Hopkins, Grand Scribe; Henry Doane, A. G. Scribe; A. P. Higgins; Rev. A. A. Farr, Grand Chaplain; Andrew Stevenson, Jr., Grand Conductor; James McGrath, A. G. Conductor; Wm. Ward, Grand Sentinel; John Tompson, P. G. W. P. Fifty-six delegates were introduced and duly initiated.

The Grand Scribe read his report, from which we extract the following: Eight new Divisions have been organized since the last session, and there are 441 Divisions on the rolls; male members, 16,556; female members, 4,061; lady visitors, 381; new members, (this quarter,) 3,726; youths in the Order, 2,112; cash received for fees and dues in Divisions, $12,704 51; cash paid out, $11,170 02; cash on hand, $2,769 48. Grand Division, receipts: For dispensation, $1,147 65; for supplies, $127 70; for propagation Fund, $662 50; charter fees, $25; total receipts, $2,173 85. To be paid per capita tax to the National Division, $630 27. There are twenty-six colored divisions on the rolls, most of which are in good working order.

The Grand Treasurer reported receipts for the quarter, $2,173 85; expenditures, $2,316 60; cash on hand, $6,746 73.

The Grand Worthy Patriarch's report was read, and gave a gratifying exhibit of progress.

R. S. McCOLLUM, from the Committee on Colored Membership and on Colored Grand Division, presented a report stating that the Committee had found it impracticable to institute a Colored Grand Division; that, as the law now stands, divisions may be instituted composed mainly or wholly of colored members, and have colored representatives in this Grand Division, and that it is only when colored persons ask to be organized in divisions, with membership exclusively colored, and thereby to be exempt from the payment of charter fee or per capita tax, that their representatives can be excluded here. The report quoted from the Constitution to show that no legislation can be had on this subject at a quarterly session, and asked that the Committee be discharged from further service. The report was accepted and the Committee discharged. The subject of a colored Division was referred to the Subordinate Division, with instructions to report at the next annual session.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

Burning of a Furniture Factory in Houston-street.

About 5½ o'clock last evening flames were discovered in the basement of the four-story brick building in rear of Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-street, which is owned and all occupied by FRITZ KRUTINA, manufacturer of cabinet furniture. Several men were at work in the basement at the time. Smoke instantly began issuing in a large volume, but the alarm was not sent from the street box for some four minutes, and the unaccountable delay in summoning the engines allowed the fire to gain uncontrollable headway, and the building was entirely burned out. The men, however, were able to save the great warehouse filled with costly furniture on the front of the destroyed building, as they also did the adjoining property, which was in imminent danger. The loss on the building is $5,500, which is covered by the following insurance: Williamsburg City, $1,500; Bowery, $1,000; Narragansett, of Providence, $1,000; Etna, of Hartford, $2,500. The loss on stock is estimated at $6,000, on which there is the following insurance: Empire City, $1,000; International, $1,000; Etna, of Hartford, $1,000; Lancaster, of Philadelphia, $1,000; United States, of Baltimore, $1,000. The workmen lost tools valued at $1,000, on which there is no insurance. Nothing has been learned of the origin of the disaster, but it is undoubtedly was due to an accidental cause, as it began in the vendering-room.

Commissioners of Emigration—Semi-monthly Meeting.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, numerous applications from emigrants to be sent back to Europe were referred to the General Agent with power. Communications were received from the Italian Minister at Washington and the Consul-General of the same nation in New-York, in reply to a statement transmitted to them concerning frauds perpetrated on emigrants in Genoa. They state that every effort will be made to suppress the abuse complained of, and to recover the amounts of which the emigrants in question were defrauded. Dr. PHILIP ZENKOWSKI was appointed Assistant Physician at Ward's Island, vice Dr. AUG. F. W. EHRING, resigned. A resolution was adopted authorizing the printing of 2,000 additional copies of Mr. FREDERICK KAPP's *History of Immigration*. The usual bills were audited. The total number of emigrants arrived from Jan. 1, 1878, to April 27, inclusive is 44,287. Up to and including the same date last year the number was 42,201, showing an increase of 1,856. The receipts for commutation from Castle-Garden and Ward's Island amount to $109,797 04, which, added to the amount on hand Jan. 1, of $79,941 68, foots up in total $189,738 72. The disbursements have been $104,819 64, leaving a balance on hand of $84,845 08. The meeting yesterday was probably the last of the old Board, as the Commissioners composing it are superseded by the recent act of the Legislature. The names of the gentlemen composing the new Board are as follows: Willy Wallach, W. H. Herr, E. B. Hart, Richard O'Gorman, Cyrus Curtis, C. M. Depew, F. Smith, J. Nicholson, Isaac Bell, Thomas Eisinger, James Lynch, A. Oakey Hall and Martin Kalbfleisch. The four latter are members of the Board ex officio, as Presidents of the German and Irish societies, and Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn respectively.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. GEORGE WILKE, of this City, editor and proprietor of the *Spirit of the Times*, has recently received from the Emperor of Russia the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislas, as a recognition of suggestions made to the Russian Government in reference to the Overland Railway to China and India by the way of Russia. The badge is of gold in the form of a Greek cross with an enameled center, in which the letters S. S. form a monogram. This mark of regal favor entitles the holder to have all his male children educated at the Military Schools of Russia at the expense of the State.

Yesterday was the regular day for the meeting of the Fire Commissioners, but it was again omitted in consequence of the absence of the Democratic members Messrs. HITCHMAN, HARRIGAN and BLAIR, who are still so occupied by their political labors that they cannot find time to attend to their duties. Commissioner Shaw continued at the Executive Chamber, but it is thought they will return in time to have a meeting on Friday, when the new Board will be organized.

The ninth anniversary of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers will be held Tuesday evening, May 7, in the Academy of Music, New-York, and Wednesday evening, May 15, in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

The brig *Nile*, from Sierra Leone, arrived safely yesterday, from the west coast of Africa, having on board the Prince of Bonny and his wife of the noted planter on the coast, and Rev. JAMES M. PRIEST, who has been a missionary in the colony of Liberia for the last twenty-seven years, and now makes this long trip to visit the Presbyterian Committee in this City.

LEWIS FRIEDMAN, a porter for AUGUST ILLING at No. 212 Church-street, has been suspended by Harbor Master Finlay, and yesterday caught in the act of carrying off $200 worth of braid, &c. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

The steamer *Cleopatra*, so long overdue, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The following record explains her detention: "Sailed from Havana April 12, 3 P. M.; eight hours out encountered heavy N. E. gales, with heavy sea; broke of crank-pin; we then proceeded under sail to latitude 36 20, longitude 74 30, and were then taken in tow by steamer *Marco Guido* and proceeded to Fortress Monroe; from thence, April 25, were taken in tow by steamer *Saratoga*, for this port."

Mr. JAMES DEMPSEY, Coroner of Richmond County, is building a public hall where meetings, concerts and other public gatherings may be held, within a few yards of the New-Brighton landing, Staten Island. Its measures 80 feet by 78, is a three-story brick structure with stone in the foundation, and will have a very handsome slated Mansard roof fourteen feet high.

It is said that Rev. Mr. MEREDITH, of the Troy M. E. Conference, will soon be appointed pastor of the Carlton-avenue Church, in Brooklyn. Rev. George H. Corliss, of the new Wesleyan Conference in the West, will return to the New-York East Conference next year.

CHARLES BORRET, a native of France, and a florist, aged fifty-four years, was committed by Justice COX at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, under $1,000 bail. He is charged with having broken into the office of the Albany and Troy Steam-boat Company, on the night of the 24th inst., and while having access from it one box of carpenter's tools, valued at $40, on the night of the 26th inst.

JOHN JOHNSON, a seaman, aged thirty-seven years, was committed by Justice COX at the Jefferson-market Police Court yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail, to be tried before the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of having stolen a coat valued at $20 from the store of DANIEL J. LYONS, at No. 148 Washington-street, on the 19th inst.

On the night of March 14 a burglary was committed at the residence of Mr. MICHAEL DOLL, No. 449 West Thirty-fourth-street, and clothing and other articles, valued altogether at $115, were stolen. Yesterday THOMAS FORSTER, aged seventeen years, in whose possession a pair of boots, one of which was identified by Mr. DOLL, as found, was committed, under $1,000 bail, by Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to answer the charge.

GEORGE ELLIS, twenty-seven years old, a butcher, who was arrested day before yesterday, pleaded guilty, before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, to a charge of burglary in entering the office of Mr. SOLOMON MOSES, at No. 20 East Fifteenth-street, on the night of Jan. 21 last. He broke open the show-case and took therefrom a quantity of diamonds and jewelry valued at $2,000. He was committed without bail.

A private view of Mr. S. P. AVERY's collection of pictures, at the Somerville Art Gallery, was afforded last evening to a large number of artists, art patrons and members of the Press. The evening was enlivened by music, provided by the New-York Conservatory of Music, and by the consumption of a fine collation. The exhibition is now open to the public.

JOHN JACKSON, charged with having stolen a large quantity of silk waste from a public store in Trinity-place, did not make his appearance before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday for examination, in consequence of which his bail was declared forfeited. The case will be sent to the Grand Jury.

The case in which IGNATZ ILLOWSKY, one of Alderman BARRETT's partners in the liquor business, is charged with subornation of perjury, has been sent before the United States Grand Jury.

JOSEPH POWER, of No. 19 Albany-street, was held for examination by Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, on a charge of having sold smuggled Havana cigars.

The post-mortem examination on the body of Ex-Judge ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL, resulted in ascertaining that his death was caused by apoplexy.

SAMUEL BROWN was arrested at No. 16 Chrystie-street by one of Col. WHITLEY's secret service men, on Saturday, on suspicion of dealing in counterfeit money. Previous to his arrest he sold the detective $50 in spurious bills for $14. A hollow walking-cane was subsequently found in his possession, the contents of which proved to be about $200 in counterfeit notes on the National Bank of Utica. The accused was represented to be an associate of a notorious counterfeiter named WALLACE CROSBY. He waived an examination on being brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, and was committed to Ludlow-street Jail in default of $10,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

An entertaining programme of exercises was presented at the annual Commencement of Grammar School No. 12, in East Houston-street, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the presentation of diplomas to the following graduates: Misses Eliza J. Broderick, Mary M. Coombs, Florence E. Downing, Henrietta Hoexter, Eliza A. Kirk, Martha C. Milton, Lizzie Mc-Ardle, Tillie Orde, Rose Riegelman, Mae Reynolds, Julia Sculin. ANNA M. HAZARD is Principal of the Department.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the lager-beer brewery of FRANCIS DORLEGE, at Ninety-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, doing a damage of $8,000 which is fully covered by insurance in the Baltic, Phoenix and Williamsburg City. As yet the cause of the disaster has not been ascertained.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the office of the LANGDOWNE MFG. Co., No. 102 Bleecker-street, resulting in a damage of $9,000 which is partially covered by insurance for $6,000 in the Phoenix. The building, which is owned by EILEEN FRANCIS, is so injured that $1,000 will be required for repairs, but it is fully insured.

BOURGOYINE KANEKEREKOK, one of NAPOLEON's Waterloo heroes, died yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the Incurable Hospital on Blackwell's Island. He was born at St. Denis, near Paris, in 1794.

The body of a female infant, with the head nearly covered from the trunk, was discovered yesterday in Forty-fifth-street, and taken charge of by the Police.

CHARLES B. RIGGS and FRANK JONES, recently arrested on a charge of having forged three $1,000 bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, were yesterday fully committed for trial by Justice DOWLING at the Tombs. JONES stated that he kept a gambling house for a living and had received the bonds as security for a debt of $600. His counsel made a motion for his discharge on the ground, which the Magistrate denied. The bail was fixed at $10,000 each.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held today, when it is understood that the Mayor will send in the names of Messrs VAN COTSUM and VAN ANDEN as his nominees for Police Commissioners under the new bill.

The Fenian movements give more mysterious daily. An unknown person called regular second Head-quarters, 15, which, yesterday, some but military officers were assembled, preparing, as before asserted, for the premier struggle, when and where none will say. Large sums of money were received from various sections of the country yesterday, and more is expected. Gen. O'NEILL and staff are busy as bees.

The primary meetings of the Democratic Union Party have been adjourned until further notice.

BROOKLYN.

JOSEPH R. LAURENT, lace importer, of Leonard-street, New-York, residing in Classon-avenue, between Degraw and Sackett streets, Brooklyn, was held yesterday, by United States Commissioner OSBORN, to await the action of a grand jury, on a charge of having in his possession, with intent to use, a counterfeit plate for twenty-five cent fractional currency notes.

SAMUEL H. THORNE last evening, accidently shot himself in the head as the foot of Charles-street. He was attended by a Police Surgeon.

HANNAH RICHARDSON who resides in State-street, Brooklyn, last evening fell down a [illegible]

A Grand Jury will at once be impaneled for the United States Circuit Court, Judge BRADLEY to sit on the first Wednesday in May.

Fort Hamilton is to have $40,000 expended on it during the ensuing financial year.

LONG ISLAND.

At the charter election for village officers of Jamaica, Tuesday, the following were chosen: Trustees—Lewis L. Proctor, Philip P. Kissam, Howard Pennell, Daniel Smith; Clerk—Thompson Foster; Treasurer—James J. Brenton; Police Constable and Collector—Henry Powell; Assessor—George N. Cotwine, Samuel Hendrickson; Superintendent of Streets—James Wright; Overseer of Poor—Charles Berry. There was very little excitement and a light vote (470) polled.

At the charter election at Astoria, Tuesday, the following persons were chosen for the ensuing year: Trustees—James H. Whitcomb, W. R. Taylor, Chas. Livingston, Jas. R. Bennett and Chas. W. Strang; Clerk, Edwin Mills; Treasurer, James Tisdale; Collector, John J. Whitehead. As the new city charter of Long Island City will soon be in force, and Astoria being one of the wards, little interest was felt in the election, as the officers will only hold office for a short time.

The trustees of Flushing, through a committee appointed to investigate the case, yesterday refused to serve the reward which was offered for the arrest of fugitives in two murders, who attacked a highway robber. It will be remembered that a man was attacked and robbed near the village of Flushing, and the detection of any person who should be convicted of the identification or burglary. The ground for refusing to pay the two constables is that highway robbery was not included in the original proclamation.

Yesterday the Trustees of Flushing, in compliance with the new Excise law, appointed the following of their number, members of the Board of Excise: GEO. POPLE, ROBERT R. PARSONS and WM. PHILLIPS.

The Bricklayers' National Protective Union of Flushing, No. 18, organized in March last, is in a flourishing condition. H. S. BARNO was recently elected President. All the bricklayers in Flushing, are members of the Union.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The charter election in Portchester Tuesday evening, resulted in the choice of the following village officers: President, Joseph G. Fowler; Trustees, Wilfred P. Purdy and William Ryan; Treasurer, Edwin Horton; Collector, Christian Wonkenbach. Fifteen colored persons exercised the elective franchise on the occasion.

The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester County have chosen EDWARD DE WITT as delegate and G. H. BUTTER as alternate, to represent the district in the State Convention to be held in Albany, to nominate candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The First Presbyterian Church at Tarrytown is to be greatly improved, and the interior improved and newly furnished. The church is also to have a fine-toned bell placed in its belfry.

The extensive rectifying establishment of Messrs. MARX & Co., at Hastings, was entered by burglars on Monday night and robbed of two large steam-pumps, valued at $100, which the rogues endeavored to take away in a boat stolen from the sloop *Confidence*. Proving too heavy a load for the boat, the pumps sank with its nose the shore, and were afterward found with a dragnet by some men employed by Coroner SMITH.

Coroner SMITH, at Hastings, yesterday held an inquest upon the body of LAURENCE MARTIN, recently employed in the iron foundry at Sprague Dayvil, who, on the night of March 27, while in a state of somnambulism, got up and walked into the river. Verdict accordingly.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

Numbers of brick-makers are daily arriving and seeking employment at Haverstraw, at low wages. The yards are not busily engaged. The docks which were damaged so severely during the recent storm, are now nearly all repaired.

The ice business at Rockland Lake will not be very great this season on account of the short supply.

Hon. ROBERT STERLING, recently elected Mayor of Newburg, who has been ill for some time past, is now lying at the point of death, his physicians having given him up. Nearly all the workmen in the Washington Iron Works have been discharged, and the business of the concern is being settled up. The shad fisherman complain of a poor yield thus far at Newburg this season.

ABEL KRENTOWSKI, a native of Poland, and an inmate of the Rockland County Poorhouse, was found dead, suspended by the neck in the barn, on Monday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The semi-annual Convention of the National Junior Base Ball Association was held at the Empire Rooms in Jersey City yesterday. There are forty-five clubs connected with the Association. President W. H. KELLEY occupied the chair. The rules of the Senior National Association were adopted with amendments, and the champion silver ball, to be given as a matter of form to the Tuxedo and Bailey Club of Brooklyn. The champion club will be the one that wins the ball and keeps it.

JAMES RYAN, an engineer on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was fatally injured at North Bend Crossing, near Trenton, yesterday afternoon. He was assisting in making up a train of cars, when he fell from one of the cars under the wheels. The cars passed over him, severing one leg and otherwise injuring him. His recovery is impossible.

Prof. JAMES ALEXANDER, of Princeton College, lectured before a large audience in the First Reformed Church in Newark last evening on "Astronomy."

A lecture was delivered by Prof. OSTRANDER, of New-York, in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Newark, last evening, on "Oriental Laws and Customs."

THOMAS MYERS and JOHN ESENNE were arrested yesterday on the charge of leading and abetting a riot at Bridgeton, N. J., on Wednesday, the 10th inst. On that evening the colored people of that city were celebrating the proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment, in Greenup's Hall, when a mob of 200 or 300 boys and men, led by the prisoners, entered the hall and interrupted the proceedings, and commenced assaulting the children, which was composed of colored people.

The saloon of THOMAS PITT, No. 822 Market-street, Newark, was damaged yesterday morning, to the extent of $900. The building was owned by Mr. JOHN C. DEHMAN, who is fully insured.

The sale of the Irvington school property was held yesterday afternoon. The "white school house" was sold for $1,650 to Mr. ENGOS, a Newark contractor. The "brick academy" was sold to the New-York parties, for more higher than $8,000, and the sale was therefore postponed.

The Paterson and Newark Railroad will be opened on Monday next.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles W. Tracy and Lieut. Joseph N. Hemphill, have been ordered to the *Plymouth*, Master's John P. Merrill and C. H. West have been detached from the *Plymouth*.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—Five companies of the Seventeenth United States Infantry passed through the city yesterday enroute to north from Richmond, Va., to Sioux City, Iowa. While waiting at the Calvert Depot for the night train on the Northern Central Railroad, on which they were to proceed West, a private in Company E, named Dennis Hardy, in attempting to get on a locomotive, fell and was run over and died of his injuries.

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service of Cincinnati has been instructed to send eighty-eight recruits to Sioux City, Dakota, or Omaha, Nebraska, for the Seventh Cavalry and Ninth Infantry.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. John D. Stevenson, Colonel, assigned, is detailed as Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at St. Louis, Mo., to relieve Brevet Major-Gen. Hoffman, who will proceed home.

Surgeon Lewis A. Edwards, Brevet Colonel, is ordered to duty as Assistant Director of the Department of Texas, relieving Surgeon Hammond, who will be assigned to other duty in that department.

Charles Page is ordered for duty as a member of the Board to retire disabled officers convened in New-York, vice Major Lorenzo Worcest Webster, who and Lieutenant William W. Wood, unassigned, is transferred to the Thirteenth Infantry, and will report for duty at Fort Shaw, Montana.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 27.—The market for American Securities opened quiet and dull, and fell and Stocks closed firmer and higher. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11½ A. M.	3 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	94	94	94⅛
Consols for account	94	94 3/16	94⅛ 3/16
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
U. S. 6-20s, 1867, old	97⅞	98	97⅞
U. S. 6-20s, 1867	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
U. S. 10-40s	98	....	98
Ill. Central Rail. shares	114½	....	114½
Erie Railroad shares	18⅞	....	18⅞
Atl. and Gt. West. shares	27⅞	27	27⅞

PARIS, April 27.—The Bourse opened dull and closed declining. Rentes opened at 74f. 10c. and closed at 74f. 15c.

FRANKFORT, April 27.—United States 5-20s quietly opened firm but quiet and closed dull and quiet.

LONDON, April 27.—TALLOW quiet. Sperm Oil, quiet. Common Rosin quiet. Spirits Turpentine, dull. Petroleum, dull at 1s. 7½d. Linseed Oil, heavy at 28s. 6d. Sugar, firm. PETROLEUM dull at 1s. 7½d. Cotton.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Cotton, uncertain demand; prices unchanged and steady; Middling Uplands opened at 6 11-16d., and closed at 6d. Sales, 10,000 bales.

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The trustees of Flushing, through a committee appointed to investigate the case, yesterday refused to serve the reward which was offered for the arrest of fugitives in two murders, who attacked a highway robber. It will be remembered that a man was attacked and robbed near the village of Flushing, and the detection of any person who should be convicted of the identification or burglary. The ground for refusing to pay the two constables is that highway robbery was not included in the original proclamation.

Yesterday the Trustees of Flushing, in compliance with the new Excise law, appointed the following of their number, members of the Board of Excise: GEO. POPLE, ROBERT R. PARSONS and WM. PHILLIPS.

The Bricklayers' National Protective Union of Flushing, No. 18, organized in March last, is in a flourishing condition. H. S. BARNO was recently elected President. All the bricklayers in Flushing, are members of the Union.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The charter election in Portchester Tuesday evening, resulted in the choice of the following village officers: President, Joseph G. Fowler; Trustees, Wilfred P. Purdy and William Ryan; Treasurer, Edwin Horton; Collector, Christian Wonkenbach. Fifteen colored persons exercised the elective franchise on the occasion.

The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester County have chosen EDWARD DE WITT as delegate and G. H. BUTTER as alternate, to represent the district in the State Convention to be held in Albany, to nominate candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The First Presbyterian Church at Tarrytown is to be greatly improved, and the interior improved and newly furnished. The church is also to have a fine-toned bell placed in its belfry.

The extensive rectifying establishment of Messrs. MARX & Co., at Hastings, was entered by burglars on Monday night and robbed of two large steam-pumps, valued at $100, which the rogues endeavored to take away in a boat stolen from the sloop *Confidence*. Proving too heavy a load for the boat, the pumps sank with its nose the shore, and were afterward found with a dragnet by some men employed by Coroner SMITH.

Coroner SMITH, at Hastings, yesterday held an inquest upon the body of LAURENCE MARTIN, recently employed in the iron foundry at Sprague Dayvil, who, on the night of March 27, while in a state of somnambulism, got up and walked into the river. Verdict accordingly.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

Numbers of brick-makers are daily arriving and seeking employment at Haverstraw, at low wages. The yards are not busily engaged. The docks which were damaged so severely during the recent storm, are now nearly all repaired.

The ice business at Rockland Lake will not be very great this season on account of the short supply.

Hon. RO